PUBLISHED MONTHLY PRICE ANNAS 8
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats and Baks, Places of Interest—Inland and along the Coast—Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c.,
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

The Bombay Gaz

No. 53,911.—NEW SERIES.] BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, OCTOBER 2, 1906.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON.

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
Saturday, 3 P. M.				
6th Oct.	PENINSULLAR....	5294	CHINA.....	7912
13th "	ARABIA.....	7903	.....	.....
20th "	ORIENTAL.....	5284	INDIA.....	7911
27th "	PERSIA.....	7951	.....	.....
3rd Nov.	PENINSULAR	5294	MONGOLIA...	9505
10th "	MARMORA.....	10509	.....	.....
17th "	ORIENTAL.....	5284	BRITANNIA...	6525
24th "	EGYPT.....	7912	.....	.....
1st Dec.	PENINSULAR	5294	MOOLTAN....	9021
8th "	MACEDONIA.....	10512	.....	.....
15th "	ORIENTAL.....	5284	HIMALAYA..	6898
22nd "	ARABIA.....	7903	.....	.....
29th "	PENINSULAR	5294	MOLDAVIA..	9500
1907.				
5th Jan.	PERSIA.....	7951	.....	.....
12th "	ORIENTAL.....	5284	VICTORIA ...	6522
19th "	CALEDONIA.....	7558	.....	.....
26th "	PENINSULAR.....	5294	CHINA	7912
2nd Feb.	OCEANA.....	6610	.....	.....
9th "	ORIENTAL.....	5284	INDIA.....	7911
16th "	EGYPT.....	7912	.....	.....
23rd "	PENINSULAR	5294	MONGOLIA ...	9505
2nd Mar.	ARABIA.....	7903	.....	.....
9th "	ORIENTAL.....	5284	BRITANNIA ..	6525
16th "	PERSIA.....	7951	.....	.....
23rd "	PENINSULAR	5294	MARMORA....	10509
30th "	CALEDONIA.....	7558	.....	.....
6th Apr.	MACEDONIA.....	10512	.....	.....
13th "	CHINA.....	7912	.....	.....
20th "	PENINSULAR	5294	MOLDAVIA ...	9500
27th "	EGYPT.....	7912	.....	.....
4th May	ORIENTAL.....	5284	HIMALAYA ..	6898
11th "	ARABIA.....	7903	.....	.....
18th "	PENINSULAR	5294	VICTORIA....	6522
25th "	PERSIA.....	7951	.....	.....

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth, and London.
Passengers for Brindisi transhipped to a connecting steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON, the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with port of destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12 and 12-30 P.M., for Medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's Steam Barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.
Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals sailing at Ports *en route*.

A. H. FROOM,
Acting Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. COMPANY.
BOMBAY, *29th September, 1906.*

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & CO.,
BOMBAY.

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SLEEPING CAR and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
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PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS at current rates

CALCUTTA AGENTS: GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON AGENTS: GRINDLAY & Co.

COMPAGNIE DES
MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY
TARRA.....	4,248	Sellier.....	4th Oct. 1906.
DONDRA.....	5,916	Boyer.....	1st Nov. "
SYDNEY.....	4,118	Combe.....	29th Nov. "
ARMAND BEHIC....	6,385	X	27th Dec. "

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessel	Tons.	Captain	To Sail on or about
ARMAND BEHIC....	6,385	X	13th Oct. 1906.
VILLE dela CIOTAT..	6,378	Rebufat.....	10th Nov. "

RETURN FARES TO AUSTRALIA
Available for 24 months.
Class Rs. 785 2nd class Rs. 585, 3rd class Rs. 295.
For further Particulars apply to
P. DE BURE,
Agent.
Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

ANCHOR LINE.

REGULAR SAILINGS from BOMBAY to MARSEILLES & LIVERPOOL,
The following sailings have been arranged:—

Steamers	Captain.	Tonnage.	Date.
MASSILIA	J. Thomson	5091	3rd October.
OLYMPIA	C.F. Osborne R.N.R.	5124	23rd October.
ITALIA	A. Haig.	6716	21st Nov.
BRITANNIA	R. G. Garrick.	3969	4th Dec.
SCOTIA	Shafto Airey	5106	2nd Dec. 1907.
CASTALIA	F. S. Blight.	6000	1st Jan.
MASSILIA	J. Thomson.	5091	19th Jan.
OLYMPIA	C.F. Osborne. R.N.R.	5124	31st Jan.

Bombay to Suez ..... Rs. 350
Bombay to Port Said ..... Rs. 380
Bombay to Marseilles ..... Rs. 535
Bombay to Liverpool (all the way by sea) ..... Rs. 550
Bombay to London overland from Marseilles and including rail ticket across the Continent ..... Rs. 600
Bombay to New York ..... Rs. 720
Return ticket to Liverpool (all the way by sea) ..... Rs. 900
Return ticket to London overland from Marseilles and back from Liverpool ..... Rs. 950

Note.—Return tickets by Steamers marked * are Rs. 50 less than the above and Rs. 850 and Rs. 900 respectively.
All Return Tickets are available for 2 years.
Reduced rates granted to Families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.
Each Steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess and is fitted with every comfort.
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Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of Steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave. For rates for steamers not carrying Surgeon and Stewardess or for any other information regarding passage etc., apply to the undersigned.

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Agents, Bombay.

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INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI.
Weekly from Victoria Dock Wall No. 14 Shed.

Steamer.	Tons.	Sailing Date.	Time.	Route.—Via.
LINGA	2,170	Mon. 8th Oct.	11 a.m.	P. D. & C.*
KOLA	1,200	Thur 4th "	10 a.m.	Cutch Mandvie.
LHASA	2,170	Frid. 5th Oct.	7 a.m.	(direct).

* Via Porebunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvie.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF (Weekly).
S. S. "AFRICA," 2,510 tons, on MONDAY, 8th Oct. calling at Karachi, Pasni, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Dubai, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Kuweit, Mahomera and Busreh.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH (Weekly).
S. S. "KOLA," 1,200 tons, on THURSDAY, 4th Oct. calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire, and Mahomera, also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Bagdad.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.
S. S. "NOWSHERA," 3,024 tons, on or about 5th Oct.

FOR EAST AFRICA.

Steamers	Tons	Sailing	Ports of call
NUDDEA	3000	10th Oct.	Zanzibar, Mombasa, Lamu.
PUTIALA	3000	24th "	Aden, Mombasa and Zanzibar.
NERBUDDA..	3000	7th Nov.	Zanzibar, Mombasa Lamu.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).
Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand, apply to —

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Special Agents of the Firm meet all Steamers at Brindisi and Marseilles.

Packages of every description received for despatch as Cargo to Messrs. HENRY S. KING & Co., London, or Messrs. KING BAILLIE and Co., Liverpool.

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BOMBAY TO TRIESTE *via* ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.
DIRECT LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATRIX	G. Ghezzo	4,194	1st Nov. 1906.
IMPERATOR.....	F. Mosca.....	4,119.....	1st Dec. "

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600.	Rs. 325.	Rs. 150

Take passengers to East African ports with transhipment at Aden

ORDINARY LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
† AUSTRIA	A. Bisaffar	7600	5th Oct. 1906.
† SILESIA	L. de Stabile	5158	5th Nov. "
† PERSIA	P. Cragliotto	3994	5th Dec. "
*† TRIESTE	D. Mistrorigo	5795	25th Dec. "

* Will call at Karachi. † Will call at Fiume.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 400	Rs. 150.

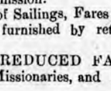
RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE AVAILABLE FOR ANY PERIOD WITHIN TWO YEARS.
1st Class Rs. 900. 2nd Class Rs. 488. Saloon Rs. 600.
THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.
1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued *via* Trieste, the St. Gothard's and other Routes.
INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.
RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the return voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co. are issued at reduced Fares.
INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYD'S. S. N. CO.
First Class Return tickets are issued for the voyage Bombay to Trieste by Austrian Lloyd's and Genoa to Colombo by North German Lloyd's and vice versa, for Rs. 1080 or £s. 72.
Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company which takes about six hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO JAPAN *via* COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer	Captain.	Tons	To sail or on about
FRAZ FERDINAND,	C. Matcovich	6,046	26th Oct. 1906.

For further particular regarding Passages apply to—
E. SCARPA, *Agent-General*,
BASSOON HOUSE, 52, CHURCH GATE STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

THE NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.



TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Vessels	Tons.	Captain.	Arrival.	Departure.
CEYLON MARU	8088	K. Kori		8th Oct
COLOMBO MARU	4703	J. Nagao	16th Oct.	17th Oct
BOMBAY MARU	4625	S. Ishikawa	30th Oct	10th Nov
TOTOMI MARU	3412	A. Keith.	13th Nov.	24th Nov
HOGUN MARU	4806	G. S. Loprait	27th Nov.	8th Dec
KAGOSHIMA MARU	4405	F. Pyne	11th Dec.	22nd Dec 1907
CEYLON MARU	8088	K. Kori	25th Dec.	5th Jan
COLOMBO MARU	4709	J. Nagao	8th Jan.	19th Jan
BOMBAY MARU	4625	S. Ishikawa	22nd Jan.	2nd Feb.

For Freight apply to
T. KUSUMOTO,
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Navsari Buildings, Hornby Row, Fort, Bombay.

N.B.—CONSIGNEES of CARGO by the above Line are hereby NOTIFIED that NO CLAIMS for SHORT DELIVERY, DAMAGE, &c., WILL BE ENTERTAINED unless they are sent to the office within ten days after the steamer's arrival. No Survey will be held on cargo warehoused or removed from the Landing Shed

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(GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE.)

Regular fortnightly service from BOMBAY to DURBAN via ZANZIBAR.

THE following Steamers will SAIL:—

Steamers.	Tons.	Capt.	To sail.
* SULTAN	2884	Burmeister.	5th Oct.
SOMALI	2655	Winiker	19th "

Taking Passengers and Cargo for LAMU, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, GERMAN and PORTUGUESE Coast ports, and DURBAN.
* Will carry also cargo and passengers for Cape Ports.
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Agent.
MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY, 25TH JULY, 1906.

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TROOPING SEASON, 1906-7.

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GUJRANWALLA	SRINAGAR (KASHMIR)
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HAFIZABAD	
HUSHIARPORE	*United Provinces of Agra and Oudh.—*
JAMMOO	MEERUT
JALLANDAR CITY	SAHARANPORE
JHELUM	
JHANG	*Sind—*
KASUR	KARACHI
KOHAT	HYDERABAD
LYALLPORE	LARKANA
LUDHIANA	SHIKARPORE
MIANWALI	SUKKUR
MONTGOMERY	
MULTAN CITY	
MUZAFFARGARH	*Biluchistan.—*
PATIALA	QUETTA
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PAID-UP CAPITAL	£600,000
RESERVE FUND	£575,000

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CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.
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ORDINARY RESERVE FUND...	"	10,700,000
SPECIAL RESERVE FOR SILVER FUND	"	1,000,000
SPECIAL RESERVE FUND	"	2,000,000

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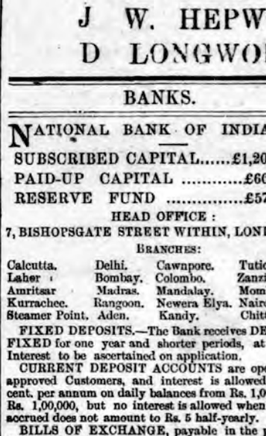

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...SIR HORMUSJI DINSHAW & Co.,
Purchasers' Solicitors.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

EDWARD VII, by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King Defender of the Faith Emperor of India.

Petition for Probate of the last Will and Testament, of THAKAR MORARJI ANANDJI, late of Bombay, Halai Bhatia Hindu Inhabitant, a Merchant, deceased.

VALJI SUNDERJI, VALABHDAS RAGHOVJI and RAGHAVJI KHIMJI, all of Bombay, Halai Bhatia Hindoo Inhabitants, Merchants, residing at Hancoman Lane without the Fort of Bombay the Executors and Trustees named in the Will of the abovenamed deceased ... ... Petitioners.

ALL PERSONS claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Probate.

Witness LOUIS P. RUSSELL, Esquire, Acting Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid the Twenty-ninth day of September in the year of our Lord One thousand Nine hundred and Six and in the Sixth year of our Reign.

The Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

L. N. BANAJEE,
Registrar.

A. M. KAJIJI.

The 29th day of September, 1906.
Messrs. ARDESIR HORMUSJI DINSHAW & Co.,
Petitioners' Attorneys.

VICTORIA JUBILEE TECHNICAL INSTITUTE, BYCULLA, BOMBAY.

THE TRUSTEES of this Institute are prepared to receive applications for the POST of HEAD of the Department of Physics and Electrical Engineering. Preference will be given to candidates with experience in works and in actual Technical Teaching in Physics and Electrical Engineering. Engagement for 5 years. Salary Rs. 600 per month, rising to Rs. 800 in 5 years on approved service. Further particulars can be obtained at the Office of the Undersigned at Byculla. Applications should be made &c. as to reach the Undersigned before the 15th October, 1906.

N. A. F. MOOS,
Honorary Secretary.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.
(Including Indian Midland Section.)
TENDERS FOR THE SUPPLY OF TEAK BOARDS.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Agent, at his Office at Victoria Terminus, Bombay, up to 1 P. M. Standard Time, on Wednesday, the 3rd October, 1906, for the supply of—

50 tons Teak Boards, machine cut, 5" x 5/8" x 12' and up.
50 tons Teak Boards, machine cut, 5" x 5/8" x 16' and up.

DELIVERY at the rate of 40 tons per month, commencing from October, 1906.

TENDERERS to quote a rate per ton of 50 cubic feet, delivered at the Loco. Works, Parel.

TENDERS should be superscribed with headings as above, and a Deposit of Rupees of Five Hundred should accompany each Tender without which no Tender will be considered. Only Cash, Currency Notes or Government Promissory Notes will be received as deposits; in the latter, they must be endorsed in favour of "The Indian Peninsula Railway Company or order."

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

G. R. WEBB,
General Storekeeper.
13th September, 1906.

HORSES.

...first shipment of WALER HORSES ex S.S. DUNERA is ...arrive about 30th instant when ...ESSRS. R. SCOTT and Co." ...have a large selection of all classes ...onging to the well-known SHIP-...ERS, Mr. J. L. TULLOCH and ... GOVE, at their new stables, ...GILDER STREET, BYCULLA. ...PATRONS—Please note our address.

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DURING the Hot Steamy Weather when your Glasses persist in falling off your nose, a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense, will be found a great boon.

They are self adjusting
There is nothing to break
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No slipping off the Nose.

Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting :—
Nickel. Rs. 3-8. Gold Rs. 35.

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Some Native States have long felt the necessity of Banking conveniences in their capitals, and the Directors have under consideration the terms offered by some of these States. If favourable terms are secured, the business of the Bank will be largely extended.

Copies of Prospectus and Forms of Applications for Shares may be had either from the Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China or at the office of Mr. Lalubhai Chhaganlal, No. 38, Church Gate Street.

Intending Applicants may inspect printed copies of the Memorandum and Articles of Association at either of the above places.

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Covered With Scales and Scabs From Head to Foot—Doctors and All Other Remedies Had Failed—Skin Now Smooth and Clear.

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Writing under date of Sept. 7, 1904, Mrs. Mattie Shaffer, of Cumberland, Miss., says: "Some time ago I ordered and received your wonderful Cuticura Remedies, which I used on my little afflicted babe with wonderful results. I had tried many other remedies without any benefit whatever, and Cuticura came to the rescue when my doctors and all other remedies had failed. One doctor pronounced it scrofula, the other eczema. The little one was one solid sore, with scales and scabs from head to foot, when I started using Cuticura Soap and Ointment. The result was wonderful, and now my baby's face and body are smooth and clear." (signed) Mrs. Mattie Shaffer.

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Every child born into the world with an inherited tendency to torturing, disfiguring humours of the Skin and Scalp, becomes an object of the most tender solicitude, not only because of its suffering, but because of the dreadful fear that the disfiguration is to be lifelong and mar its future happiness and prosperity. Hence it becomes the duty of mothers of such afflicted children to acquaint themselves with the best, the purest, and most effective treatment available, viz.: the Cuticura Treatment, consisting of warm baths with Cuticura Soap, and gentle anointings with Cuticura Ointment, the great Skin Cure, and purest and sweetest of emollients. Cures made in childhood are speedy, permanent, and economical.

Cuticura Soap, Ointment, and Pills, are sold throughout the world. Depots: London, 27 Charterhouse Sq.; Paris, 5 Rue de la Paix; Australia, R. Towns & Co., Sydney. Potter Drug & Chem. Corp., Boston, U. S. A., Sole Props.
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WEEKLY BUDGET.
POST FREE.

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Quarterly	„ 5

CHEQUES, MONEY ORDERS, and other Remittances should be made payable to—"THE BOMBAY GAZETTE," LIMITED,

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 28.

SECURITIES—			
2½ per cent. Consols	86 1/2	par	1-8
3 per cent. Reuten	96 1-2	—	+ 1/4
3½ per cent. Indian Sterling Loan	103 1/2	—	unchanged
3½ per cent. Indian Enfaced Rupee Paper	84 7-8	—	„
SILVER—			
Spot in London	31 5/8	par	+ 1/8
2 months hence	31 1/2	par	+ 1/16
Spot in New York	63 1/8	par	+ 1/8
EXCHANGES—			
Paris cheques	25-17	par	— 1/2
Berlin cheques	20-44 1-4	par	+ 1/2
New York Demand	4-83 1/4	par	unchanged
DISCOUNTS—			
Bank of England	4	per cent.	— „
3 months' sight Bank Bills	4 1/4	„	— „
6 months' sight Bank Bills	4 1/4	„	— „
3 months' sight Fine Trade Bills	4 3/4	„	— „
6 months' sight Fine Trade Bills	4 7/8	„	— „
INTEREST—			
Day to day loans	4 1-4	—	„
7 day market loans	4 1-2	—	„

SUGAR—
German granulated double bags c.f. India 12-7 1/2 Oct.-Dec. refiers firm.
RUBBER—
Para Rubber 5 1 2/4 value.
WHEAT—
Red Karachi 29 3-8 Nov.-Dec. done firm.
RAPESEED—
Yellow Cawapore 44 3/4 A.-M. value steady.
Brown 31 1/2 Sept.-Oct. done steady.
LINSEED—Quiet.
COFFEE—
Coffee in New York 8 3/8.
IN LIVERPOOL—

Cotton Market closed			very dull
East Indian			quiet
Manchester			steady
Total Sales			3,000
Spot			5-32 4-2
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown			9 1/2
Sold on speculation and for Export			200
Imports			20[illegible]
Futures closed			all steady
Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.		Nov.-Dec.
5-16	5-10		5-07
plus 2	plus 3		plus 2
Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.		Feb.-Mar.
5-03	5-00		5-11
plus 2	plus 2		plus 3
Mar.-Apr.	Apr.-May		May-June.
5-13	5-16		5-16
plus 2	plus 2		plus 2.
Receipts at U. S. Ports			44,000
Do. last year			...
Exports to Great Britain			13,000
Do. do. Continent			42,000

IN NEW YORK—

Spot	9 20-20
Futures, month of Dec.	...
Do. month of March	9 7-14 29

* Advanced owing to firm cables and to expectation of adverse in the movement.
IN NEW ORLEANS—

Spot	9 3/8-1/8
Futures, month of Oct.	9 47-24
Do. month of Dec	9 02-23
Tone at close	steady

Quotations for Broach are raised 1/16d in Liverpool.
COTTON.

	Bales.
Stock at U. S. Ports (Repetition)	435,000
Stock in London	15,000
Total visible supply	1,420,000
Do. do. East Indian	123,000
Do. Quantity in sight	unrilated.

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY REPORT.

	Bales.
Total Week's sales	27,000
Total Sold on Speculation	1,000
Total Sold for Export	1,000
Total Forwarded to Consumers	85,000
Total Actual Exports	4,000
Total Week's Imports	31,000
Total Stock	2,57,000
Surats Stock	14,000
At East American	120,000
Do. Indian	5,000

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay for the 24 hours ending 6 p.m. on 29 Sept.

Cotton	1,032	bales.
Wheat	5,920	cwts.
Linseed	2,253	„
Rape, Rai and Mustard	783	„
Gingellyseed	2,422	„
Poppyseed	78	„
Groundnuts	19	„
Castorseed	1,461	„
Rice	7,312	„
Myrabolams	554	„
Cottonseed	4,768	„
Mowraseed	121	„
Grain	2,203	„
Joowar	1,511	„
Maize	18	„

BOMBAY, MONDAY EVENING.

There is little change to record in the financial telegrams under Saturday's date, but the sudden jump in Cotton advised from New York and New Orleans has caused great excitement in our local market. The Liverpool market closed very dull on Saturday, but to-day's opening telegram reports a strong market, and the advance in America is responded to by a rise of 11 points in futures. In Bombay a fairly large turnover in new crops has taken place. Export houses came out as buyers and business was done at an advance of Rs. 5 to 6 on Saturday's closing rates, the bazaar being the chief sellers. At the close the tone is slightly easier than it was this morning.

The sterling exchange market is steady. The Rupee Paper settlement passed off to-day at from 97 to 96/14 per cash and 2 annas higher for the later account. The share market is steadier and prices

TREZO REMEDY CO., LONDON.

"TREZO TABLETS."

The Absolutely Safe and Certain cure for

Headache, Hemicrania (Half Headache,) Neuralgia and all NERVE PAINS,

CURES IN TEN MINUTES.

Sold at 12 Annas per bottle. Postage extra.

THE ANGLO-INDIAN DRUG & CHEMICAL CO.,
No. 82, MARKET, BOMBAY.

LOCAL AGENTS: TREACHER & Co., BOMBAY.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steamer Kilbride, 2,385 tons, Captain A J Gibson, will sail to-day for Hull, with a general cargo.

THE steamer Baron Cawdor, 2,764 tons, Captain B C Gaudy, will sail to-day for Newport, with a general cargo.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Linga, 938 tons, Captain R J Rickford, sailed yesterday for Karachi &c, with a general cargo and passengers.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Bulimba, 1,607 tons, Captain H Bamber, sailed yesterday for the Persian Gulf via Karachi, with a general cargo and passengers.

DEPARTURE OF THE CHINA MAIL.

THE P and O Co's steamer Delta, 4,779 tons, Captain C L Daniel, will sail to-day for Shanghai via intermediate ports, with China and Australian mails, a general cargo and the following passengers:—For Shanghai—Conductor Tyler wife and child. For Hongkong—Major and Mrs E H Foster and child, Rev and Mrs G J Taylor. For Penang—Mr F Gracias. For Colombo—Miss E Molesworth, Mr Paul Becker, Mr H Marshall, Lady Braddon, Mr Cloke, Mr E Horn, Mr S A C Vilasam, Mr and Mrs Boldima and 2 children, and Mr S H Mahomed. For Sydney—Mr R K Scott, Mr R K Biernacki and 3 deck.

MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

In Stream.

R I M S Canning Lieut ..Comdr Morland.....R I Marine
H M S Lapwing.....Comdr Barker.....R Navy
R I M S Elphinstone.....Comdr Vines.....R I Marine
Assaye.....Capt. Seymour.....Transpor

IN GOVT. DOCKYARD.

R I M S Lawrence .....Comdr Bowden.....R I Marine
Three Torpedo Boats.....Royal Navy

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR—OCT. 1.

Akbar.....3882 Shidrick.....M M & Co
Axenfels.....3759 Wutimann.....
Dagru.....621 Lunde.....F F C & Co
Dwarka.....759 Manley.....M M & Co
Inverness.....2401 Clarkson.....Cary Bros & Co
Kola.....510 Camage.....M M & Co
Kalibia.....3149 Walker.....
Lambana.....2155 Willsher.....Repairing...M M & Co
Madura.....1273 Sewell.....M M & Co
Nubdea.....1944 Willsher.....Zwar.....M M & Co
Nowshera.....1961 Elton.....M.....
Nadori.....1168 Gray.....B & P S N Co
Nunani.....2870 Mackinnon.....T M & Co
Oshkaria.....L. Grimaldi.....M M & Co
Peiku.....3900 Mitchell.....Shah S N Co
Querimba.....4937 Smith.....M M & Co
Rahmani.....1873 Crooke.....B & P S N Co
Rander Bendin.....1329 Carter.....Shah S N Co
Shahjehan.....2566 Davison.....Shahi S N Co
Upola.....3382 Sheldrick.....M M & Co

VESSELS IN DOCK.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shed.	Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Dat.	Agents.
A	Delta	4743	Daniel	China	3-10	P & O Co
B	Chan Mawmah	2952	Goodwin	Chi'kiang	2-10	F Muir & Co
C & H	Shah Najaf	2731	Miller	Jeddah	4-10	S S N Co
D & E	Damra	3457	Smith	N F		M M & Co
F	City of Kobe	3543	Snow	Liverpool	3-10	K Nixon & Co
G	Secunder	1973	Malin	Mauritius	6-10	H S Sidhia
K	Hindoo	3156	Jones	Hull	5-10	F Muir & Co
N	Shahristan	741	Simpson	Leith	7-10	E Latham
O	Gwalia	3867	Mabey	Zwar	3-10	P S N Co
P	Baron Cawdor	2764	Gondey	Newport	2-10	K N & Co
Q	Sultan	1781	Burmeister	Zwar	5-10	A Strandes

Offside O

Mohammadi	1252	Storey	H S	Ports	B and P	S N Co

Offside P

Monsoori	1735	Hannah	Jeddah	N F	B & P	S N Co

H W P D

Indravati	513	Ibrahim	N F	B S N Co	
Ponani	552	Mohamed	B'nagar	2-10	B S N Co
Puri	643	Moheed	C'mandir	3-10	B S N Co

M D B

Penmaclas	2920	Palmer	Aden	5-10	P & O Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

2	Massilia	3250	Thompson L'pool	3-10 W & A G & Co
3	Shah Najaf	2853	Jeddah	3 10 A Peerbhoy & Son
4	Ceylon Maru	3142	Kori	Kobe 8-10 N Y Kaisha
5	Wensleydale	2548	Sharp	Hamburg 6-10 T Morviken & Co
6	Chanmurray	3121	Dale	Tuticorin 2-10 F Muir & Co
7	Kilbride	2385	Gibson	Hull 3-10 W & A G & Co
9	City of Agra	3706	Browne	Colombo 2-10 K N & Co
10&11	Valta	3823	Peters	Shanghai 16-9 P & O Co
12	Arabia	4167	Leigh	London 13 10 P & O Co
14	Lhasa	937	Hirst	Kobe 5-10 K M & Co
15	Crewe Hall	2980	Parry	Newport 5-10 K Nixon & Co

ARRIVAL.

Oct.	Vessel.	Commander	From.
1	R I M S Elphinstone	Vines	Aden, Sept. 23

DEPARTURES.

Oct.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
1	Linga Bullimba	Rickford Bamber	Karachi Persian Gulf, &c.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—

Steamer Baron Cawdor, Gaudy, for Newport.
" Kilbride, Gibson, for Hull.
" Delta, Daniel, for Shanghai.

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday:—

Steamer Shahristan, for Newport.
" Counsellor, for Antwerp, &c.
" Ceylon Maru, for Yokohama, &c.
" Kola, for Persian Gulf.
" Nowshera, for Zanzibar, &c.
" Dwarka, for Calcutta, &c.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Sept.	Vessel.	From
25	Clan Macfadyen	Coast
25	Umlazi	Calcutta
25	Clan Fraser	Liverpool
27	Lichtenfels	Antwerp
29	Golconda	London

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Ross, arrived at Suez from Colombo, Madras and Calcutta on the evening of the 28th instant.
The B I S N Co's steamer Gordon Castle, sailed on the evening.

The Florio and Rubattino S N Co's steamer R Rubattino, left Aden for Bombay on the 30th September and expected to arrive in Bombay on the 6th instant.
The Austrian Lloyd's steamer Silesia, from Japan, left Hongkong for Bombay via Calcutta on the morning of the 30th ultimo.

DAILY EXPORTS.—OCT. 1.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Massilia s—10 bales wool, Rupchund Tatir; 35 bales wool, M Rungoo; 37 bales wool, D Goolabchand 4 bales silk, K Nixon and Co; 24 bales wool, David Sassoon and Co; 40 bales wool, D Nagjee and Co; 99 bales wool, W and A Graham and Co; 73 bales wool, N Goculdas; 14 cwt metal copper, H Narsen; 2,000 cwt oil cake, K B Sajan

City of Karachi s—4,000 cwt cottonseed Waghjee Becher

FOR LONDON.

Arabia s—250 bales cotton, 2,500 cwt mussoor, and 1,004 cwt linseed, Ralli Bros; 2,000 cwt cottonseed Waghjee Bechar; 999 cwt rapeseed, Louis Dreyfus and Co

FOR HULL

Baldoo s—150 bales hemp, Kiddle Reeve and Co; 12,000 cwt myrabollams, 4,000 cwt cottonseed, G Madhawjee and Co; 2,003 cwt cottonseed, Virgoon Khimjee; 2,000 cwt cottonseed, H Dewsey; 2,000 cwt cottonseed, G Madhawjee and Co

FOR DUNKIRK.

Uranostar s—3,000 cwt linseed, and 1,000 cwt poppyseed, Killick Nixon and Co; 4,000 cwt linseed, and 500 cwt poppyseed, Volkart Bros; 18,000 cwt linseed, E D Sassoon and Co; 1,000 cwt manganese ore, Kiddle Reeve and Co; 3,001 cwt poppyseed, Jehangir Cama and Co; 100 cwt gum, J Abrahseram; 1,000 cwt myrabollams, G Madhawjee and Co

FOR KOBE.

Uralian Maru s—300 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 100 bales cotton, The Mecsui B Kaisha; 150 bales cotton, A Blaschech and Co

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Delta s—3,314 cwt ivory Hubib Rawjee

BEAUTY AND HYGIENE.

For health, beauty and luxury, use the "Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap," which Lady Constance Howard writes, "is pleasant to use and whitens and softens the skin." Also Testimonials from Countess Bathurst, Lady White, Viscountess Exmouth, Lady Dorothy Nevill and many others. Delicately perfumed. Lasting. When buying the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap see that the name and figure head of "Albion" are on the wrapper fold by Chemists, Grocers, &c.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS and MEMORIAM Notices which must be authenticated by the name and address of the senders, is Rs. 2 for six lines or less and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

MEDWORTH—September 21, at Didarnagar, E. I. R., the wife of Charles M. Medworth, Siam Forest Service, of a son.

DEATHS.

DHANJIBHOY—September 24, at Lahore, Tehmina, daughter of Khan Bahadur C. Dhanjibhoy, C. I. E., aged 30.

JAMES—September 18, at Rawalpindi, of plague, A. W. James, Assistant Traffic Superintendent, N.-W. Ry., eldest son of the late A. H. James, late Commissioner of Police, Calcutta, aged 25 years.

MATTHEWS—September 21, at Naini Tal, of heart failure, Frederick Edward George Matthews in his 68th year. For 44 years a resident of Naini Tal.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 51m.; Sun sets, 5h. 49m.; High water, 11-17m., 11-41a.; Low water, 4-48m., 5-12a.

St. Mary's Institution, Annual Athletic Sports, 4-30 p.m.
Opening of tenders for Bombay Improvement Trust Loan of 20 lakhs, 12 noon (S. T.)
New Gaiety Theatre, Bandmann Opera Company, 9-30 p. m.

ARRIVAL OF R.I.M.S. "ELPHINSTONE."—The Royal Indian Marine Steamer "Elphinstone," Lieut-Commander D. F. Vines, arrived in harbour yesterday from Aden, which port she left on the 23rd September. She brought Lieut. L. D. E. Lenfesty and 2nd-Lieut. C. L. Garrett, R. G. A., 68 details and Government stores.

COLLAPSE OF A HOUSE.—Yesterday morning, a house belonging to one Motilal Vithaldass, situated in the Shaikh Memon Street, collapsed, but fortunately no one was injured. The Engineering Department of the Bombay Municipality had given notice about a week ago to the inmates of the house to vacate it, and so the house at the time of its collapse was empty. The lascars of the Bhuleshwar fire-brigade station arrived promptly on the scene with a fire-escape, but their services were not required. An adjoining house was also found in a dangerous condition and it was vacated yesterday.

A GHARRIWALLA'S FOLLY.—One Sayajee Mahadeo a Hindu, living in the 13th Kamatipura Lane, took his son Bhagirath aged 25, yesterday, to the J. J. Hospital in a hack victoria, as the latter was sufferiug from high fever. At the hospital, leaving his son in the carriage, the father went in to arrange for the removal of the patient. But in the meanwhile Bhagirath died in the carriage. Before Sayajee's return from the hospital, the driver drove away to Sayajee's house and leaving the body there, made away. It was ascertained the deceased had died of plague. The number of the conveyance is not known.

A FATAL FIND.—About ten days ago one Begum, a Mahomedan girl, aged eight years, went to catch mud-fish on the fore-shore at Jacob's Bunder where she saw something lying on the shore which she thought was a piece of red stone and picked it up. She placed her find in her saree. But after sometime she felt a burning sensation. She then ran home to her parents. Her right thigh was severely burnt. Household remedies were resorted to, but the child grew worse and died of the injuries yersterday. It was subsequently ascertained that the piece she had picked up was a piece of sodium phosphate. It is not known how sodium phosphate came to be there.

BLUE RIBBON OF THE POONA TURF.—The *Parsi* writes: "Parsi sportsmen will congratulate Mr. R. D. Setna (acting Commissioner and Master in Equity, Bombay Hight Court) on his having won the blue ribbon of the Turf in Western India. The Governor's Cup is the biggest event in the Poona Racing Season and this has been carried away by Mr. R. D. Setna's "Sandow" last week. This is the first time, we believe, that the most coveted trophy of the Poona turf has been won by a Parsi. Mr. Setna is an all-round sportsman, but has distinguished himself more particularly as a crack shikari and a keen racing man. His latest success will add to the wide popularity which he enjoys in Parsi and Anglo-Indian sporting circles."

H. H. THE AMIR AND THE SOUTHERN PRESIDENCY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Surely it would be a great slight on the Mahomedans of the Southern Presidency if H. H. the Amir, while being allowed to visit some of the second class cities in Northern India, should be prevented from visiting a spot which first secured a British footing in this huge continent. It is, therefore, earnestly hoped that the Government of India will be pleased to offer the Mahomedans of the Madras Presidency the inestimable pleasure of meeting His Highness in the Capital of the Southern Presidency, and this can be easily done by the Government of India. After visiting some of the most interesting places in the Punjab, United Provinces and Bengal, His Highness can be taken on board of a British man-of-war (a four funnelled and *nothing less*) at Calcutta and landed at Madras, and after this he can take rail to Bombay and then embark again on board a Man-of-War for Karachi, where after sight-seeing His Highness can take the rail again homeward bound; or he can be railed down to Madras *via* Hyderabad, where the Nizam will have an opportunity of meeting him. (To shut out the Southern Presidency in the tour would throw a great slur on Southern India and the Mahomedans when this can be easily avoided, in the way pointed out, by the Government of India who are ever solicitous of the legitimate wishes of His Majesty the King-Emperor's subjects. Then he can say that he saw the Capital of India, the Punjab, United Provinces, Bengal, Madras, Bombay and Sind. It is coming to be noticed that the Southern Presidency does not receive fair treatment, when matters of this kind occur, from the Government of India, and it is time that this grievance was removed.—Yours, &c.,

OBSERVER.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COL. E. FERRERS NICHOLSON, V. D. COMMANDING.

Bombay, October 2.

215.—Inspection.—It is notified for information that the Inspector General of Volunteers will make his Annual Inspection of the Corps on Wednesday the 17th instant.
Full particulars of time and place will be notified hereafter.
216.—Issue of Arms.—Members of the Corps are requested to attend at Head-Quarters to receive their Arms and Equipment as early as possible. Issues will be made between the hours of 7 a. m. and 5 p. m. daily, except Sundays.
217.—Details of Parades.
Tuesday the 2nd instant—"F" Company will parade at St. Mary's College, Byculla at 8-15 p.m.
Dress—Drill Order, plain clothes. Subject—Fire Discipline.
Wednesday the 3rd instant—"D" Company will parade at the back of Telegraph Quarters at 8 p.m.
Dress—Drill Order, plain clothes. Subject—Fire Discipline.
Wednesday the 3rd instant—"A", "C" and "E" Companies will parade at Sir Richard Temple's Statue at 8-15 p.m.
Dress—Drill Order, plain clothes. Subject—Fire Discipline.
Friday the 5th instant—All Recruits of the Current season will Parade at Head-Quarters at 6 p.m.
Dress—Plain clothes.

P. R. CAPELL, Major.
Actng Adjt. B. V. R.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a. m. yesterday, give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague Attacks.	Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	0	0	4
B Mandvi, Chukla, Oomerkhadi and Dongri	0	0	15
C Market, Dhobi Talao Panaswadi, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao, and Kumbharwada	3	2	19
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpati, Walkeshwar, and Mahalaxmi	1	2	7
E Mazagon, Tarwady, 2nd Nagpada, Kamathipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	1	1	22
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	0	1	9
G Mahim and Worli	1	1	9
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	1	12
Total	6	8	101
Total plague deaths to date	133,704		
Same date last year	5	6	71

CHOLERA.

Attacks.	Deaths
3	3

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SPORTING NEWS.

BOMBAY ROVERS' TOURNAMENT.

Twice Replayed Final Between Royal Scots and East Lancs.

VICTORY TO THE SCOTS.

After a series of matches which, as General Greenfield put it in his happy worded speech at the giving away of the Cup, had been characterised throughout by play of a very high order, the Bombay Rovers Tournment came to a final conclusion yesterday afternoon when the Royal Scots from Colaba defeated the East Lancs, from Poona, after a hard-fought fight and two replays by the narrow margin of one goal to love.

Though it was at one time thought that the Leicesters might have something to say in the matter the best team in the tournament undoubtedly won. The East Lancs, were a marvelously improved team in their later games but, though they made a game fight for it in the final, it was undoubtedly the magnificent goal keeping of Lowe alone which prevented their being disposed of earlier. Lowe is, without question, one of the best goal-keepers we have seen in Bombay. A wonderful judge of a shot, quick on his feet, with a strong fist and a clever eye and of the right height he has given the Bombay football-loving public more than one exhilarating display of his genius.

The Scots played as good a game yesterday as any we have had the pleasure of seeing them play yet. The combination of their forward line was beautiful to watch and the way the halves worked was a treat. Finnigan in particular was always there and played his best game if not better. Along with "Dead Shot" Kennaway and Webber "the long potter" he was loudly applauded when he walked up to receive his well earned medals. Boyce, the Scots' goal-keeper, never played a sounder game in his life than yesterday, and along with his sturdy backs deserves as much credit for the win as anyone in the teams.

The Pipers of the Royal Scots, both before the game and during half-time, played a selection of music. Excitement throughout the match was intense and the players received plenty of good advice from the crowd, the competitors stand in particular cheering their men on with vigour. A collection for that deserving charity, the Indo-British Institution was received with commendable generosity on the part of the public and it was all the portion who took the bags and hats round could do to carry their store of wealth. Many a kind hearted enthusiast who had already contributed his rupee, when appealed to by one of these mites, put his hand in his pocket again and found another. The Royal Scots contributed their rota by instituting a system of "exchange, silver or copper" in the regimental canteen.

The ball was set rolling promptly at 5-25 and the Lancs immediately served a free kick which took Boyce all his time to clear. A rush away by the Scots resulted in Kennaway putting in a daisy cutter which bumped nastily, but Lowe kept it out. After some further attacking by the Scots, two loud and continuous cries of "Come on the Lilies." The Lancs made a combined rush and Simmon's sent in a good shot which just missed the left top corner. The Scots immediately retaliated with another run and Parkes put in a beauty which Lowe got away just before he was barged into. Another good centre again put the ball into Lowe's hand before he could do anything; two of the blue shirts were on him and he was shoved behind. From the resulting corner Webber put in a nice shot which, however, went straight into Lowe's hands. The backs of both sides were kicking well and eventually Parkes got the ball and, almost on the line, twisted it in at a difficult angle. Kennaway missed getting his foot to it, but Webber managed to touch it and with the twist still on and it the ball screwed into one corner. Lowe was at the other end waiting for Parkes' shot, and though he threw his length across to it he was unable to save (1-0).

The Lancs, on their mettle, played up with renewed vigour and a good head by Dunn went straight in. Boyce, however, was awake and patted it out of danger. Though the Lancs played all they knew, the Scots were having the best of it till a bad kick by Forster gave them a corner which, however, came to nothing. The Scots' forward then getting away, Parkes put in a good shot, but Lowe had his eyes and hands open. Finnigan was playing a sterling game at half, and though the Lancs redoubled their efforts to get down to the opposing goal, they were frustrated. The Scots eventually put in a good shot which went as straight as a die, but though Lowe was charged immediately he got a one-fisted punch in which turned the ball over the bars. The Scots then had another by Parkes centering well. Half time however arrived with the score:

Royal Scots	1 goal
East Lancs	*Nil*

The Second half opened with a long run by Parkes on the left wing. He centered well after struggling though grandly, but the ball was lost in the centre. Some play in midfield followed till the Scots got away by the right. Finnigan had a shot which bounced over. Hands against the Lancs gave the red stockings an opportunity of coming on again and Webber had a long shot which went wide. A tall kick caused a flutter in the Committee stand and Parkes then put in a beauty which Lowe got away. Weight put it in again and once more Lowe cleared runnning out a third to do the same. Kennaway with the ball had an open goal, but raised it wide. Ainsworth eventually put in a weak shot for the Lancs. The Scots, however, were showing themselves undoubtedly the stronger team and spared themselves nothing, rushing into the thick of it and taking the ball with the opponent's kick. Webber put in a high straight one but Lowe knew how to judge it and was in the right spot at the right time; soon after he was again called on. The Scots doing all the attacking the Lancs were confined to their own half. A final against the Scots gave them no relief.

The Lancs, however, had one last spurt in them and with 3 minutes, to go Dunn made a praiseworthy run which looked more and more dangerous as he carried the ball through. He finished with a splendid centre across the goal and only luck enabled the Scots to clear. The Scots then travelled down the other end and an off-side shot was put into Lowe's hand. The Lancs coming back made another strenuous effotr. A corner to the Scots was headed over and a good run by Parkes resulted in their securing another but the whistle blew with the score:

Royal Scots	1 goal.
East Lownes	*Nil.*

A the conclusion of the match the victors having been played between the ropes by their pipers the two teams lined up to receive their hard won laurels. Before asking Mrs. Greenfield to present the prizes the General Commanding addressed the following words to the assembled company:—

Ladies and Gentlemen—We have to thank the Committee and members of the Bombay Rovers Club, for the splendid display of football which we have been enabled to see on this ground during the last few days. We are accustomed in Bombay to rather a dull time of it, but for the tournament which has been won without a hitch and for the pleasant football which we have been able to watch in comfort, we are indebted to Mr. Sharp (Hear hear) and the gentlemen who have officiated as Referees and ably fulfilled their arduous tasks. Speaking on behalf of the Army I consider special thanks are due to the Rovers for the opportunity they have given the military to meet here in healthy rivalry. Out of 16 teams entered for the Tournament 12 were regimental. We are all sorry that the late holders of the cup, the Seaforths, were unable to come to Bombay to defend their tittle, but in any case I am certain they would have been put on their mettle to take the cup away. The play throughout the tournaments has been of a very high order and characterised by fair play. An additional element of interest has been added this year by the handsome cup presented by Mr. Hugh Symond's for the best running team. His good example was followed by the *Sporting Age* and Messrs. Lead and Webborny have also presented silver medals for the runners up. The Symond's Cup, as we know, has been won by the Telegraph team who also carried off the individual prize. The runners up for the Symond's cup were our old friends the Rovers.

In conclusion I heartily congratulate the winners and runners up on their splendid contest in the final. Never in the annals of the Rovers Tournament has such a fine display been given of good play, and the fairness of it added to the pleasure. The Royal Scots began by winning the Harwood League tournament with an unbeaten record. They then won the Richardson cup at Poona and now after the hardest fight of the lot, they have carried off the Rovers cup for the third time during their stay in India. The East Lancs have my sympathy. Both teams played so well that one hardly cared which won (applause). As it is through the generosity of Mr. Dewan the East Lancs got a fine shield (applause). I will now ask Mrs. Greenfield to present the prizes.

Corporal Finnigan, the Captain of the winning teams, then walked up and received the beautiful cup amid deafening cheers. The Lancs. took over charge of the beautiful shield of a scroll work design with the name of the Lancs. engraved on it, presented by Mr. Dewan, M. P. Each man was given his medal, Lowe and Micky Dunn coming in for much hearty applause and three cheers for the Royal Scots, the East Lancs, Mrs. Greenfield and the President, concluded the proceedings.

The following were the teams:—

Royal Scots.—Goal: Bryce; backs; West and Forster; half-backs: Deathridge, Finnigan and Lakin; forwards: Wright, Smith, Webber, Kennaway and Parkes.

East Lancs.—Goal: Lowe; backs: Duckworth and Smallwood; half-backs: Slater, Naylor and Hartley; forwards: Simmons, Cottam, Booth, Dunn and Ainsworth.

Referee: Mr. Chatt; Linesmen: Messrs. Colin Ross and O. S. Piper.

The following table shows results:—

16th Hussars / 7th Bdg, R W A	Hussars 4—1	Argylls	Royal Scots	1—1
Argyll and Sutherlands / Telegraph	Argylls 2—2	1—1	2—1	
Royal Scots / Bombay Gymkhana	R Scots 0—0 3—0	R. Scots		1—1
Y M C A / York and Lancs	Y M C A w o	5—0		2—1
East Lancs / South Lancs	East Lancs 3—0	E. Lancs		
Manchesters / R G A Colaba	M'chesters 2—1	0—0 1—1 3—1	E. Lancs	1—1
Rovers / Liverpools	Liverpool 3—0	Leicester	2—1	
Leicesters / Cheshires	Leicesters 2—0	3—1		

ST. MARY'S COLLEGE.

Annual Athletic Sports.

THE annual Athletic Sports in connection with St. Mary's College, Mazagon, was held last evening, in the College ground. A large number of ladies and gentlemen, including parents and guardians of the students and those interested in the Institution were present. A programme containing some very interesting items was presented and so far as the youngsters were concerned, was gone through very creditably. The band of the College attended and under the direction of Father Shepherd played a selection of music, which added to the gaiety of the occasion. After the flat and hurdle races were ran, the Indian Club drill, Hoop race and Boxing drill were gone through. The most interesting part of the programme was then performed. Figure running to the time of music was very accurately done and tableaux were displayed. Trees and pyramids were formed by groups of boys, which would do credit to any troupe of professional athletes or acrobats. The tableaux were presented on the jumping horse, parallel and horizontal bars, on chairs and on ladders. The show was brought to a conclusion with a tug-of-war, during which contest a great amount of enthusiasm prevailed amongst the boys. The sports will be continued this afternoon.

ANNUAL ASSAULT-AT-ARMS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, OCTOBER 1.

The annual Assault-at-Arms which, up to last year, embraced the whole of the Western Command and was denominated the Presidential Assault-at-Arms has, this year, been confined exclusively to the Poona Division though very many competitors from the regiments stationed afar have entered.

The tournament opened this morning when the Garrison was represented strongly as spectators. It will continue for the next four days.

RESULTS.

Gymnastics—British Non Instructors.—Lance-Corporal Ambrose of the 10th Hussars.
Sergt. Bart of the Gymnastic Staff 2.
Lance Corporal Hodson of the Royal Scots 3.
Gymnastics—British Instructors.—Lance Corporal Montgomery of the 93rd Highlanders 1.
Sergt. Whiting of the Gymnastic Staff 2.
Corporal Duckworth of the East Lancs 3.

BAYONET *versus* BAYONET FOR BRITISH OFFICERS.

Lieut Hudson of the 7th Fusiliers beat Lieut. Haggard of the Welsh Regiment; Lieut. Ellis of the Military Accounts beat Captain Keelan on the scratch. Lieut Wright of the King's Liverpool Regiment beat Captain Critchton of the 103rd Maharatta Light Infantry; Lieut Graham of the East Lancs beat Lieut Olably of the Poona Volunteers; Lieut. Heyland of the 121st Pioneers beat Lieut Francis of the East Lancs; Lieut Tugwell of the 121st Pioneers beat Major Burrard of the 121st Pioneers; Lieut Dunsterville of the Devons beat Lieut Bell of the Connaught Rangers.

SECOND ROUND.

Ellis beat Haggard, Wright beat Graham, Heyland beat Tugwell, Dunsterville beat Wylde.

BYE 3RD ROUND.

Ellis beat Wright; Dunsterable beat Heyland.

FINAL.

Dunsterable beat Ellis.

GYMNASTICS FOR NATIVE TROOPS.

Lance Naik Mostan Singh of the 82nd Punjabis.
Pte Santsingh of the 82nd Punjabis.
Lance Naik Ranande of the 103rd Madras Light Infantry Tie.
Naik Luxmon Rao of the 103rd Mahratta Light Infantry 30.
Gymnastics Native Non Instructor 3.
Pte Chanda Singh of the 107th Pioneers.
Pte Kadam Singh of the 12th Pioneers, 2.
Pte Nanck Singh, 12th Pioneers, 3.

SWORD *vs* SWORD FOR BRITISH MOUNTED TROOPS.

Corpl Calcolt of the 33rd Battery R. F. A..... 1
Sergeant Baker of the 58th Battery 2
Sergeant Smith of the 32nd Battery 3

SWORD *vs* LANCE FOR BRITISH MOUNTED TROOPS.

Quarter Master-Sergt-Fahey of the 4th Ammunition Column; Sergt Howe of the 47th Battalion.

SWORD *vs* SWORD NATIVE FOR MOUNTED TROOPS.

Dufladar Lall Khan of the 4th A. C.
Dufladar Nayan Singh of the 29th Cavalry 1
Naik Luxmon Singh of the 33rd.

ANNUAL REGATTA OF KARACHI BOAT CLUB.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, OCTOBER 1.

The annual Regatta of the Karachi Boat Club went off most successfully on Saturday evening. The Members of the Club were At Home to the station and practically every one had availed themselves of the invitation.

The races started punctually at 5-15

The following is the result of the races:—

1. Fours—Boyce, Combe for a cup.—Merchants *versus* the 24th (S. W. D's) Regiment.

Merchants—Cow, T. C. Beaumont 2 Pearson—3 Ashdown stroke Frost Cox. Mrs. B. Frank Jones 24th (S. W. D's) Regiment Bow A. H. Seaman—2 No. C. Webb—3. G. B. Goad—Stroke, Raikes Cox. Miss Bayley.

This race was won by the regimental crew by one length and a quarter.

The 2nd Scratch Fours Post Entries was a very good race and was won by two feet by Miss Hunter's crew.

3rd Mixed Double Sculling Stroke, Miss Bayley, Cow N. C. Webb—Cox. Mrs. Chitty *versus* Stroke Miss Humphrey—Cow Wilson, Cox. Miss Chetham Won by Miss Bayley's crew by 1½ length.

4th Pairs Hart—Davies Cup Wrench.—Stroke Beatson, Cox. Miss Humphrey *versus* C. S. Goad—Stronke Raikes, Cox Miss Cooper—Won by Beatson and Wrench by 2½ lengths.

Swimming race—100 yards Handicap.

Won easily by S. N. Webb, A. W. White being second.

There were 16 entries in the Single Sculling—Doctor Jackson was easily first winning from Wrench by 1½ length.

Daylight was fading rapidly as the men left the pontoon for the last race, which was finished by moonlight.

Mr. Younghusband, Commissioner of Sind distributed the prizes.

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BICYCLE

Poona to Talegaon and

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, OCTOBE

A Forty-mile Bicycle Road Handicap, from Po to Talegaon and back, held under the auspi of the Poona Wheeler's Cycle Club, took place yesterday.

A tight set of competitors started, two of whom were punctured on their way back from Talegaon and were out of the race. Private Bell of the 93rd (Rd.) Highlanders, who had a few minutes' start won the race Piper Wright and Private Beattie started scratch and returned second and third winners. They rode Hobart cycles. Wright broke his own record of 1 hour 53 minutes, and 55 seconds by six minutes, doing the entire 49 miles quite unpaced in 1 hour 48 minutes. His record will probably stand to his credit for some years.

The Club had their annual dinner and Bicycle Polo in the evening.

The Judges were Khan Bahadur Meher Hoshing Dustur, and Mr. G. A. Fernandez.

MADRAS RUGBY TOURNAMENT.

Departure of the Teams.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, OCTOBER 1.

Both the Calcutta and the West Ridings Football teams left for Calcutta this morning. It had been arranged to replay the match at 6 a.m. this morning, but the P. M. O. objected on the ground of possible sunstroke. The Calcutta team having returned to-day and as the Pooja holidays terminate to-morrow night, it has been arranged that the West Ridings should keep the Cup six months and Calcutta keep it for the next six months, both having names engraved on the plinth.

One of the Calcutta team, Lecocq, got seriously ill after Saturday's match, but recovered in time to be present at the dinner given to the visitors at the Madras Club last Saturday evening.

GAIETY IN QUETTA.

Racing and Boxing.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

QUETTA, SEPTEMBER 26.

There has been such a whirl of gaiety here lately, events following on each other with such rapidity that there has been no time for one to write and tell you of our doings. Following on top of the Polo tournament came the Horse Show, a full account of which you have already received. Then we had three nights, boxing which was very well attended. The standard of the fighting was, I must confess, not of very high class. The Royal Warwickshire Regiment won the shield. The boxing took place in the open air in the grounds of the Soldiers' Park, a very good club for soldiers, started by Lieutenant-General Smith-Dorrien and ably run by his D. A. A. G., Captain Ready of the Welsh Regiment.

It is perhaps here not out of place to remark that universal regret is expressed on all sides that this good regiment will shortly be leaving Quetta. They are bound for South Africa and will be quartered at Bloemfontein. I expect they will all very soon heartily wish themselves back in Quetta. The advance party of their successors, the York and Lancasters, arrived here this week, and rumour has it that they are a very much married regiment. House accommodation here being entirely in the hands of the Government, it is scarcely necessary to add that it is very scarce and bad.

The Q. A. D. C, which to the initiated stands for Quetta Amateur Dramatic Club, gave a capital performance at the Club Theatre in race week. Part I was of the variety order and was as follows:—

Selection.—Band R. War-Regt.
Irish Song.—Mr. Mansergh.
Violin Solo.—Mrs. Patterson.
Sextette.—"Tell me Pretty Maiden" Mesdames Day Carter and Davis, Messrs Bramhall, Gordon and Macdonald.
Song "Egypt."—Mrs. Searle.
Comic Song.—Major Moore.
Song, Mr. Bramhall.

PART II.

The Rosebud of Stinging Nettle Farm.

Giles Farrow..... "An oppressively virtuous" .....Major Moore
Sir Narcissus Slapdash.. "The wicked squire" ..Mr. O. L. Mathias
Bill Huffy ..... "His cousins" .....Major Gooch
Rose Turmut field..... "The village belle" .....Mrs. Davis
Villagers.—Mrs. Carter, Mrs. Day, Miss Harwood and Messrs. Gordon, Sinnott and Mansergh.
Scene.—The village green (painted by Mr. H. C. Sinnott.)

The whole piece went with great dash from start to finish; the feature of the piece being Mrs. Day's dancing which was most graceful and Mrs. Davis acting which was charming. "Big" Mathias as the wicked squire certainly looked his part.

Now I must a very few words about the races, which were entirely confined to local owners, except in the case of the 37

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Secretary and Treasurer.

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, OCT. 2, 1906.

MAHOMEDANS AND THE VICEROY.

"When you see a person who hath been given more than you," said the Prophet, "then look to those who have been given less," that you may not hold God's benefits in contempt. We do not, for a moment, believe that the Mahomedans who addressed the Viceroy yesterday, or their co-religionists, who sent them there to be spokesmen of the whole Muslim Community, lost sight of this precept. "No man is a true believer unless he desireth for his brother that which he desireth for himself," so surely no man is human who does not desire for himself that which his brother has been given. And that is what yesterday's deputation asked of the Viceroy yesterday—that their community shall be regarded as on an equal footing with their neighbours and that although poor and weak and as a body less educated than the Hindus, the rights and aspirations of the minority shall be consistently kept in view. It is not asking much. The memorial presented by the deputation was conched in terms of moderation and there was nothing in it which either the Viceroy or the representatives of conflicting interests could take exception to. "A perfect Muslim is he from whose tongue and hands mankind is safe," and the address then was the work of perfect Muslims. In itself it was nothing more than any other section of the community, anxious for its own welfare, might have submitted, but we believe it marked the beginning of an important era in the history of Islam in India—not an awakening of the community to a sense of its own value and its own potentialities, but a declaration of the fact that the Mussalman is awake and alive to his own interests and fully realises what is his due and what he may aspire to and, fully qualified, demand. "Those who can earn an honest living are the beloved of God" was said by Mahomed, and the precept served its purpose when the Mahomedan conquerors, flushed with victory, grew rapacious and insatiably avaricious. Contentment degenerated into indolence and Mahomed's life and example were forgotten—though they were such, if properly considered, an to render his followers leaders of men, not mere ciphers in the ponderous vanguard. "Mahomed's mental powers," wrote an unbeliever, "were of a high order, his manners reserved, yet affable and courteous, his speech laconic and often humorous, a man of strong passions but noble impulses, capable of great love, great generosity, altogether a character of surprising force, capacity, shrewdness and determination," temperate, prudent, fair and upright in his dealings, just and affectionate. He impressed upon his people the necessity of pursuing knowledge, telling them that with it "man riseth to the heights of goodness and to a noble position, associateth with sovereigns in this world and attaineth to the perfection of happiness in the next." Then again he told them it would enable the possessor to distinguish right from wrong; it "lighteth the way to Heaven; it is our friend in the desert, our society in solitude, our companion when friendless; it guideth us to happiness; it sustaineth us in misery; it is an ornament among friends, and an armour against enemies."

The precepts were forgotten. We hold that the safety of life and the security of property, resultant from a long era of peace tended towards the degeneracy of the faithful, and when what is called "the new spirit in India," sprang into being, they found it difficult to shake off their habits. Hence they fell behind, and even conservative Hindus overtook and got ahead of them. This, before they awoke. We must remember, however, that the race is to the strong and that it is not yet finished. Bear in mind that the Mahomedans of this country were not always behind in the struggle. Let us profit by the tale as it is told. They were in a prosperous and happy condition during their national government; but after their overthrow they confided themselves to the care of the English authorities, to enjoy safety of life and property under their protection. For some time, we have it on the authority of the historian of Musalman Bengal, their hopes were fully realised, and "so long as their rules and practices formed the principles of the British Administration, they continued to be benefited by that Government, so much so that their thoughts were scarcely turned towards the future." The principles of Government were, however, according to their ideas, gradually changed and the Administration remodelled upon an entirely new plan. But unfortunately the Musalmans could not so alter their course of conduct as to suit the changes in the Administration, and they adhered to their former modes of life and their old habits." That view, whether right or wrong, is widely shared. On the one hand, it is said partly from improvidence and partly from religious prejudices, they held off from English education and held to their national literatures. On the other hand, the English authorities, "owing to their being strangers to the country, could not rightly judge the wishes and feelings of Musalmans; and so they suspected their loyalty, thinking that as they had been supplanted in the ruling power by the British nation, they must naturally entertain hostile feelings and might, on occasion, act treacherously towards them." And the outcome was, in the words of Fuzli Rubbee, that the improvidence of the Musalmans, coupled with the prejudice of the authorities produced this dire result, that the Musalmans became almost totally estranged from all departments of State employment.

Yet the Mahomedan community, as a body, has not been ill-wishers of the British Government. Indeed, there are many among us who account them our most loyal subjects. Whether this is so or not is immaterial at the moment. The Pan-Islamic movement has not shaken their faith in the British Administration. Yesterday's deputation was not sent to raise a protest or formulate a complaint. It was sent to express satisfaction that in at least one quarter of the Indian Empire they have been afforded an opportunity of demonstrating that they are as capable as their countrymen of other creeds, as appreciative as any other of the great benefits the British Government has conferred upon and secured for them, and that no matter how they have loitered in the rear rank heretofore, they are now ready and eager to bear their share of the burdens of empire whether as labourers or advisers in the good Government of the State. His Excellency the Viceroy in the cordial reception he accorded them and in his eminently satisfactory reply to their address fully recognised this. He quite justifiably refused to believe that the "new spirit" is due to the uprising of a disaffected people. He attributed it to the only possible source of educational growth in which only a very small portion of the population has yet shared, and which British rule is now doing its best to foster and direct. It is precisely the same cause which has led to the Musalman renascence, but the Musalman delegates adopted a respectful and at the same time a dignified method of manifesting the change of feeling, in which they set a laudable example to their fellow-subjects. As Lord Minto observed, "there may be many tares in the harvest we are now reaping; the Western grain which we have sown may not be entirely suitable to the requirements of the people of India. But the educational harvest will increase as years go and the healthiness of the nourishment it gives will depend on the careful administration and distribution of its products." And in that lies the hope of success. Toward the fulfilment of that hope and the achievement of that success the Mahomedan community is to have its full opportunity of contributing. His Excellency held out to the deputation a definite promise that the political rights and interests of the community shall be safeguarded in any administrative reorganisation with which he is concerned, and has given us the gratifying assurance that he will regard any electoral representation, which aims at granting a personal enfranchisement regardless of the beliefs and traditions of the communities composing the population of the continent as doomed to mischievous failure. Although His Excellency declined to forestall the report of the Committee now sitting to consider the "step farther" in popular representation, suggested by Mr. John Morley, he gave a solemn undertaking that the political importance of the Mahomedan community and the service it has rendered to the empire shall not be overlooked. And for the time being that must suffice.

Salt in Bombay. The effect of the reduction in the salt-tax is evidenced in the report on the administration of the Salt Department in Bombay, for the increase in the population of last year cannot account for the whole of the increase in consumption. But despite the increase there has been a steady decrease in net revenue; for while this was Rs. 20,08,88,664 in 1901-02, last year it was only Rs. 1,37,23,757 and the reduction of duty has caused the percentage of charges on given receipts to be higher than in any of the preceding four years. There was an increase of nearly two and a half lakhs of maunds in removals of Baragra Salt. There was an increase in the removals to all places, except the Rewa Kantha Agency, the Kathiawar Agency and Khandesh, where a slight decrease is noticeable. In the case of the Gaekwar's territory, while there was an increase of 5,000 maunds in the consumption of Baragra salt, there was, as a partial set-off, a decrease of 1,600 maunds in the consumption of Dharasna salt. Similarly, there was a slight increase in the removals of Baragra and Dharasna salt taken together to places near the Jambusar and Cambay natural salt deposits. The increase in both these cases, though slight, is insignificant when it is remembered that there was in the year under review a general falling-off in the consumption of salt in the Surat Range consequent on an unfavourable agricultural season. In the case of Baroda it shows that the rules introduced in June 1905, for the prevention of the illicit manufacture and collection of and contraband traffic in salt in parts of the Gaekwar's territory, are producing the desired result, and in the case of places in the neighbourhood of the Jambusar and Cambay natural salt deposits, it proves the efficiency of the establishment guarding these deposits.

The most noticeable feature of the year's administration was the reduction of the duty by eight annas. The increase in the removals of sea salt from seventy-six lakhs of maunds to eighty lakhs is considered to be a direct result of this reduction. For more salt is now used for agricultural purposes and as food for cattle and the increased removals of sea salt from the Bombay Presidency point to increased rates of consumption in other parts of India. An important matter arising out of the recommendations of the Salt Committee, in this connection is the condition in salt licenses, requiring the maintenance in certain salt works of a minimum reserve stock of salt, equal to one-fourth of the average annual production. Government have decided not to enforce the condition in the case of the two small private salt-works, to which alone they could be made, legally, to apply, but have directed that it should be inserted in all future leases of the Government salt-works in the Thana and Uran Ranges. By this measure a reserve stock of 1¼ lakh of maunds will be ensured. It is true that such a small reserve is not likely to have any very great effect upon the market in times of short supply and, therefore, the object in view, namely, the permanent increase of the stocks of Bombay salt will not be sufficiently secured by this measure alone. But besides this, the scheme for a new set of salt-works at Bhandup, capable of turning out 15 lakhs of maunds of salt annually, has been sanctioned by Government Resolution, and when this scheme has been carried out, a similar condition as to the maintenance of minimum reserves will be applied to these new works and then a permanent reserve stock of over five lakhs of maunds of sea salt will, it is expected, be ensured.

Waifs' Lord Mayor. Although everybody knew that Sir William Treloar would be next year's Lord Mayor, the announcement of his election serves to remind us that the City is seldom ruled by a Londoner bred and born. In 1899 the Lord Mayor hailed from Yorkshire. He was followed by a Jew (Sir M Samuel), then came a Scot (Sir James Ritchie), then a citizen who could honestly claim to have been born within the sound of Bow Bells (Sir John Pound), then a Welshman (Sir W. Vaughan Morgan) and now a Cornishman is within sight of the Civic Chair. And of the distinguished citizens who have presided over the affairs of the Capital of the Empire, none have enjoyed a greater degree of popularity than will Sir William Treloar during the year 1907. Sir William has long been amongst the most popular personalities in the City. He has won his way to the hearts of Londoners through the children. For many years, on Lord Mayor's show days, at "Treloar's," hard by King Lud and under the shadow of Old St. Paul's, the exhilarating spectacle has been witnessed of a great crowd of little London cripples filling the big windows of "the carpet shop," at the invitation of the Lord Mayor to-be, waving their crutches and handkerchiefs and shouting themselves hoarse in their glee at the historic pageant. To watch their countenances as the alderman's carriages slowly descend the hill, and to observe how every childish eye is fastened upon the benevolent face and wreathing smiles of Alderman Treloar; and to see the venerable head uncovered to the children and the feathered hat waving in response to their shrieks of delight, is a sight that would have gladdened the heart of the sage of Gad's Hill, and which frequently makes the tears roll down the cheeks of strong men. And at this year's show, when Sir William Treloar rides by in the State Coach, no longer an Alderman, but Lord Mayor of London, the cripples' greeting at the foot of Ludgate Hill will be a sight which those who witness it will never forget. It is only possible to conceive the power for good in the hands of one kindly individual by the contemplation of the career of a man like Sir William Treloar. What a grand time Yuletide must be for him? Through him 5,000 little hearts amongst London's all-but-forgotten are rejoiced with good cheer and lollipops, not to speak of the 1,200 children from the Ragged School Union who are unmaimed and sound in lungs and appetites, whom Sir William himself dines in the Guildhall at the New Year. For the cripples' hampers King Edward always sends Sir William ten guineas. The Christmastide of 1907 should be the happiest the "youthful unwanted" of the London streets have ever had.

The P. and O. Company's s. s. "Oriental" with the outward Mails of the 21st instant left Aden at 8 p.m. on Sunday and is expected to arrive in Bombay at 9 a. m. on Friday next.

The Maharaja Holkar is at present in Simla on a short visit.

The Maharaja of Kapurthala is leaving England for India.

The Hon'ble Mr. Hewett, Member for Commerce and Industry, has arrived at Simla.

The Austrian Lloyd's steamer Austria from Japan, left Colombo on the evening of the 30th ultimo, and is due here on the 4th instant at daybreak.

The goods traffic on the B. B. & C. I. Railway for the week ending 8th September, shows a decrease over the corresponding week of 1905 of 2,528, mds. and Rs. 38,979 in the earnings.

The construction of the Kurnool Branch has been offered to the Southern Mahratta Railway Company without prejudice to the settlement of the question as to the agency by which it shall be worked when completed. Other information says that it has been decided that the Kurnool Line is to form a portion of the Hyderabad-Guntakal Railway, the construction of which has been approved by the Secretary of State for India at an estimated cost of Rs. 135 lakhs.

Mrs. Annie Besant will be in Bombay from the 20th to the 25th October, both days inclusive, and will deliver three public lectures on "Theosophy and the New Psychology," "Eastern and Western Science," and "Exertion and Destiny."

The statement of traffic of the Tapti-Valley Railway for the week ending 18th August amounted to Rs. 9,354, being an increase on the corresponding week of last year of Rs. 1,096. The total earning from 1st of July to 18th of August were Rs. 71,656 being an increase on the corresponding period of, last year of Rs. 5,599.

The statement of traffic of the Ahmedabad-Prantej Railway for the week ending 18th August, amounted to Rs. 3,315, being an increase on the corresponding week of last year of Rs. 166. The total earnings from the 1st of July to the 18th of August, were Rs. 22,988, being an increase on the corresponding period of last year of Rs. 5,651.

The statement of traffic of the Ahmedabad-Dolka Railway for the week ending 18th August amounted to Rs. 1,874, being an increase on the corresponding week of last year of Rs. 346. The total earnings from 1st of July to the 18th of August were Rs. 12,072, being an increase on corresponding period of last year of Rs. 2,243

The Registrars of Co-operative Credit Societies who are attending the Conference at Simla are :—Mr. J. McNeil, Bombay; Mr. Rajagopala Chariar, Madras; Mr. L. E. P. Gaskin, Central Provinces; J. Hope Simpson, United Provinces; Mr. C. E. Cobden-Ramsay, Eastern Bengal and Assam; Mr. J. P Thompson, the Punjab; and Mr. Shama Rao, Mysore.

The Maharaja Dhiraj of Burdwan, after spending a considerable time in Ireland and seeing some of the places of interest there, has arrived in London, and makes a short stay at the Alexandra Hotel, Hyde Park Corner. His Highness leaves the British Isles shortly for a tour on the Continent, and he will leave the South of France for India some time in November.

The S. M. Railway Company is making special efforts to comply with the wishes of the Railway Board in providing communication between passengers and drivers and guards of trains. An estimate is being submitted to Government for fitting the required means of communication for the whole of the passengers and bogie stock which is also being fitted with vacuum brakes.

The following has been issued from the Foreign Office :—His Majesty's Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs has received a telegram, dated September 12, from His Majesty's Charge d'Affaires at Pekin informing him that the Japanese troops have been withdrawn from the Feng-tien (Mukden) Province, and that the following places have been opened to international trade—namely, Tieh-ling, Tung-chiang-tzu, and Fa-ku-men.

A very successful entertainment, accompanied by ball and supper was given in the Railway Institute at Dharwar on the 25th of September in honor of Mr. H. D. Sinclair, the Assistant Traffic Superintendent of the Southern Mahratta Railway, who is leaving that line to take up a higher appointment on the Eastern Bengal State Railway. Mr. Sinclair has been about four years on the Southern Mahratta Railway, during which period he made himself very popular among Dharwar Society. He is a good all-round Cricketer and Tennis player and is a Lieutentant in the Volunteer Corps. The Institute was decorated to perfection by the ladies and gentlemen interested in the entertainment and a very pleasant evening was spent. The Band of the S. M. Ry. Volunteers was in attendance and a select programme of music was played.

The meeting in support of the Sara Bridge scheme has been duly held in Darjeeling, writes a correspondent, with fairly representative gathering, Calcutta, interests being supported by telegrams from the various Associations. There was nothing new or startling in the way of argument, but all present were keenly interested in the making of the bridge, which would mean much to the Darjeeling planter as well as the jute world, for the crossing of the river at Sara is about as bad as it can be during the time of heavy rains, and at all times entails delay and risk of damage to valuable freight. Great emphasis was laid on the deference to important financial interests at Home, which is reported to be the cause of the change of front on the part of the Government and their subsequent vacillations over the matter, and I have never seen any response or explanation from the Government, in respect of the letter addressed them on this subject by the Chamber of Commerce. A reference to the latest edition of Railway projects does not disclose that this, or the alternative scheme, are any "forrader" than they have been for years past.

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OUR SERIAL STORY.

FLIES IN THE WEB,

BY

FERGUS HUME.

(Author of "The Mystery of a Hansom Cab," &c.)

Chapter XV.

A NEW CLUE.

Feeling the need of a sympathetic listener, Roland walked round to Werner's chambers in Duke Street, St James's, and related the meeting with Marion. Jack nodded gravely when the story was told, and reached out for a cigarette. Smoking always assisted his thoughts.

"Well," chafed Carver, annoyed by this silence, "what do you think."

Jack lighted up and blew a thin cloud of blue smoke before replying. "I don't know what to think," he remarked.

"Are you not astonished that Mallett has given up bothering Marion?"

"By no means. I knew that Miss Lizard would put a stop to that game."

Roland shook his head. "But if Miss Lizard is going to marry Sir Athelstan, she cannot possibly care for Mallett: and if she does not care for him, she cannot be jealous enough to insist upon his leaving Marion alone."

"That's what puzzled me."

"And then Marion refuses to say why she broke off our engagement."

"That puzzles me also."

"And yet hinted that if I had patience the engagement might be renewed," finished Roland.

"That puzzles me most of all."

Carver jumped up and began to pace the room. "Oh, hang your talk," he said irritably. "What I want to know is the truth."

"So do I," remarked Jack dryly. "So do we all."

"Are you thinking of Lady Wineeby?"

"Amongst others,—yes."

There was a silence, which Werner, still reflecting, did not break. It was Roland who spoke first. "If you can't help me I'll go," said he.

"Wait a moment," said Werner, looking at his neat boots, and stretching his legs. "Do you know if Miss Wallace happens to be fond of purple as a colour."

Carver, who had quite forgotten about the scrap of trimming found by Mrs. Zeal, stared. "I really don't know," he answered. "Why?"

Jack explained. "And if she wore a dress or a cloak of that colour on the night Tawse was murdered," said Jack. "She—"

"Confound it, man, you don't mean to say that Marion went to Rochester House."

"She might have gone, and Mallett might have seen her. Hence he might have managed to make her break the engagement."

"But Marion had no reason to see Tawse: she knew nothing about him."

"Her father did," said Werner quickly.

"Then you think Sir Athelstan has something to do with the matter?"

"Well, he might. We know that he borrowed money from Tawse. We know that he and his daughter were at Mrs. Benhillo's during the time Tawse was put out of the way. One or the other might have gone to see Tawse."

"And murdered him?" asked Roland furiously.

"No no," said the other quickly. "I do not suggest that for one moment. But Mallett knows something which gives him an influence over Sir Athelstan and over Marion. I can't think of any other reason but that he might have seen her or her father at Rochester House."

"In that case Mallett must have been seeing Tawse himself, and I should think he was a very likely person indeed to kill the man."

"Well," drawled Jack. "I don't think Mallett would stick at a trifle, and on the other hand I should think he would not risk his neck. Besides, as he was well in with Tawse, he certainly would not kill a goose which laid so many golden eggs. Mallett is working to get the old man's money. He made love to Miss Lizard hoping she would inherit: I daresay he made love to Rebecca who is dead thinking the money might come to her. Then he tried Marion. But if Sir Athelstan marries Miss Lizard, Marion is not likely to inherit the money. In that case—" Werner hesitated, then came out with his theory, "I should not be surprised if Sir Athelstan died suddenly after marriage and if his widow became the wife of Mallett."

"Do you mean to say that Miss Lizard would kill Sir Athelstan?"

"She might not, but Mallett certainly would," said Werner quickly. "He is working to some such end. Believe me, Carver, this rascal of a barrister knows something which implicates either Marion or her father in the events of that fatal night, and is using his knowledge to keep you and the girl apart."

"But if he intends—as you think—to let Miss Lizard marry Sir Athelstan and then marry the widow, I should think he would be glad to see Marion my wife and out of the way."

Jack shook his head, "No. For Sir Athelstan might, after all, leave the money to Marion, in which case Mallett would throw over the possible widow and marry her. The whole state of affairs is rather puzzling."

"Rather puzzling," echoed Carver hopelessly. "I think it is the most awful muddle I ever came across. Besides, bad as Mallett is, I cannot believe that he would murder Sir Athelstan."

"Perhaps not: it is only a theory."

Roland was silent for a moment. "Do you think Miss Lizard loves him?" he asked at length.

"There you puzzle me again," said Werner, throwing away the stump of his cigarette. "Miss Lizard seems to be a clever woman, and not likely to be controlled by anyone, much less an ugly monkey like Mallett. But undoubtedly she seemed, from what she said to be attached to him."

"I can explain that," said Roland quickly. "Mallett hypnotised her once for a headache, and did so again and again. Thus he acquired a certain power over her to make her do what he wished. I really believe that she hates him, and it is only because he has this power that she tolerates him."

"Who told you this?"

"Marion, and Miss Lizard told her."

"That she hated Mallett?"

"Oh no, but that he hypnotised her. But since she has been with Sir Athelstan she seems to have shaken off Mallett's power—why, what is the matter?"

He said this because Jack springing to his feet was walking rapidly up and down the room.

"Nothing—nothing," said Werner, "and yet something: you have given me an idea."

"About what?"

"About the murder. I can't tell you what it is. A theory; that is all."

"You do nothing but theorise?"

"That is probable" assented Jack. "But you see I am so much in the dark that I can do nothing else. All I know is, that Mallett is at the bottom of the whole business, and that his motive is to secure the money."

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"Do you think he killed Tawse himself."

"No. He is too much of a coward to risk his neck. But he may have employed someone else."

"Who would be such a fool?"

"The person may have been forced to commit the crime."

"Do you refer to Sir Athelstan."

"No."

"You don't mean Marion?" said Roland angrily.

"No. But—Miss Lizard. You see," went on Werner rapidly, "this is my theory. If Mallett hypnotised her and got an influence over her such as Miss Wallace states, he could easily suggest that she should go to the chambers of Tawse and kill him. In that case it would be Miss Lizard who killed the man, and Rebecca who took the blame on herself and fled."

"Oh, that is absurd."

"Quite so—it is absurd," said Jack with a shrug. "However, it is a clue I mean to follow up. I shall resume my search for the owner of the scrap of trimming."

"Well," said Roland, taking his departure, "I can't see that there is anything to do but to wait."

"And to keep a silent tongue," added Jack, as the door closed.

Left alone the young man thought over what he had been told, and wild as the idea seemed he began to believe that Mallett really might have made use of Miss Lizard to murder Tawse by means of suggestion, while she was in an hypnotic state. It must have been Miss Lizard who committed the crime and Rebecca who took the blame on herself, to draw so to speak, a red herring across the trail. The exclamation of Tawse, "Don't, Rebecca!" would then be partially explained, as in the semi-darkness of the office, lighted by a shaded lamp, he might have mistaken one niece for the other. Then there was Abel's statement concerning Fred

Abel, according to his mother, came back white-faced and nervous from seeing what the weather was like. Unless he had run up to Tawse's rooms and had seen the dead man, he certainly would not have been so moved, unless he had seen on the stairs some unexpected person. That Fred Carver who had borrowed from the money-lender should be visiting Tawse at that hour certainly would not strike the boy as strange, seeing he was ignorant of the tragedy. But if the boy had seen Miss Lizard, with whom his master was in love, he assuredly would be taken by surprise, and might have exhibited the agitation he did. Forthwith Jack determined to call at Rochester House, to enlist Mrs. Zeal's aid in forcing Abel to speak the truth.

Then again there was Plough the policeman to be questioned. He had said that owing to the fog he had seen nothing, but a bribe might make him more frank in his speech. Of course since Plough had given perfectly useless evidence at the inquest, it might be that he really was ignorant. On the other hand, if it was made worth his while, he might speak out. At all events forlorn hope as it was, Jack determined to see both the policeman and Abel Zeal.

On leaving his rooms, thus prepared against eventualities, Jack Werner went to the Cecil Hotel and enjoyed an excellent dinner, remaining for a long time over his coffee. It was close upon ten when he ordered a handsome and drove to Winceby House. But he knew that the Countess was not out, as she was suffering from a cold, and being a selfish woman Jack was well aware that she would keep her daughter within doors to look after her. The only thing he hoped was that Lord Winceby was not at home to complete the family party.

"So glad to see you, Mr. Werner," said Lady Winceby, who was lying on a sofa in her boudoir with Lady Betty in attendance. "It is kind of you to come. Betty is quite stupid and does not entertain me the least."

"You are so difficult to please," pouted Lady Betty.

"Me! Why anything pleases me: a toy, a rattle, I am quite a child."

"Would you like me to go out and borrow a toy," said Jack laughing. "Probably I can hire a rattle from some child."

"Nonsense. That is merely my way of speaking. Betty, make the pillows more comfortable. Give me a drink of lemonade, arrange the coverlet, see where that draught comes from—ah me," the Countess sighed, "I feel that life is not worth living."

"So does everyone who has a cold," said Jack smoothly.

"I feel things more than other people, Mr. Werner."

Jack was quite aware that Lady Winceby's philosophy was that of the celebrated Mrs. Gummige, and that she made use of it to work to death everyone around her. She was a fair fluffy little women with infantile blue eyes, and a delicate complexion. Wrapped in a sky-blue dressing-gown, she looked marvellously young. No one would have taken her to be the mother of Lady Betty, who at the present moment was working like a white slave.

Lady Betty herself was something like her mother, only less selfish. She also was small and fair haired, but she had a bright expression, quite different to the discontented look on her mother's face. She smiled at Jack across the invalid's back, and he smiled at her in return: but the pair were careful not to appear interested in one another, as Lady Winceby would have resented attention being drawn from her selfish self. And as usual she was complaining.

"Winceby has left me alone and suffering," she wailed when Betty had put things to rights. "I often say that he should remember the text about a wife being above rubies, as I'm sure I am. I am a martyr, but no one cares for me."

"Oh, come now, there is Betty—"

"Lady Betty, if you please Mr. Werner," said the countess, opening an infantile eye which she had closed with an air of extreme fatigue.

"Oh bother!" Jack quite forgot his manners, and Betty shook a warning finger at him behind her mother's back. "Really, Lady Winceby, I don't see why you should keep me at arm's length. You have known me ever since I was a baby."

"Nothing of the sort," cried the Countess sharply, and resenting the imputation of age. "You were a great big boy when I saw you in Ireland at Lord Trenthams, and I was only on my honeymoon."

"Well then, you always called me Jack."

"I can't call you that now when you have a moustache."

"Why not, I want to be a son to you."

Lady Winceby screamed. "A son-in-law, which doesn't sound so dreadful. But you really can't marry Betty unless—"

"I know, unless I get those gambling papers of your's back."

"Don't put it so plainly," cried Lady Winceby irritably. "Luckily my husband is out, but if he heard,"—she shuddered. "He is so foolishly particular. Have you found out anything?"

"No. But I heard something to-day which."

"Wait a moment," interrupted Lady Winceby. "Betty, just see that Fanny Zeal has not her ear at the key-hole. I am beginning to mistrust that girl, she is always watching."

"What for?" asked Jack quickly, while Betty opened and shut the door and came back to assure her mother that the coast was clear.

"I'm sure I don't know. She was always a double sort of girl. I shall have to discharge her. Like all the lower orders she has no idea of gratitude. The dresses I have given her. Betty, you know how kind I have been." Lady Winceby was in full swing now about her virtues and did not heed the boredom of the young people. "There was that white silk I wore only twice. I gave her that although, to be sure, it didn't quite fit. And the pale blue hat, a most expensive hat and quite unsuited to a girl of her position. She had that also. And then, Betty, remember the purple opera cloak trimmed with steel beads, which didn't suit me. I never did look well in purple—"

"Wait! Wait," said Jack, almost too astonished at this speech to speak. "A purple cloak?"

"Yes. I gave it to Zeal, who didn't deserve it, I'm sure," said Lady Winceby, not noticing Werner's astonishment. "She was very pert to me, and but that she does up my hair so well I would dismiss her. A most ungrateful girl, like all those of her class. Oh me," and Lady Winceby closed her eyes. "I am weary."

"Was the cloak trimmed with steel beads?" asked Werner, pointedly.

"Tell him, Betty," murmured the Countess.

"Yes," said Betty. "With steel beads."

Jack took out his pocket-book, and produced the scrap. "Was the trimming anything like that?" he asked.

"Exactly."

"And you gave a cloak trimmed like this to Fanny Zeal?"

"Mother did. Why do you ask?"

Jack laughed. "You have given me a clue," said he, and rejoiced.

To be continued on Thursday.

THE OUTLOOK IN CUBA.

PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT FORMED.

Marines Land at Havana.

POLITICAL PRISONERS RELEASED.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 29.

A detachment of the United States Marines has landed at Havana to guard the Treasury.

An American provisional Government has assumed possession of Cuba.

Mr. Taft has formally proclaimed himself Governor, and declares that the Government has only been undertaken on account of the necessities of the situation, and for the sole purpose of restoring peace, order and public confidence until a permanent Government is established.

Mr. Taft's action is the result of the failure of the Cuban Congress to elect a successor to President Palma.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 30.

President Roosevelt has ordered 6,000 United States troops to proceed to Cuba immediately.

Mr. Taft has released all Cuban political prisoners.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 30.

The Cubans are showing no signs of opposition to the action taken by the United States.

LONDON, OCTOBER 1.

Four hundred and fifty American Marines have landed at Havana and gone to Cienfulegos and other places to tranquilize the native mind.

Six thousand American troops will be landed within ten days.

The disarmament of the Government troops has begun and commissions will be sent to disarm the revolutionaries.

There is a growing disposition in America to regard the occupation of Cuba as permanent.

Comparisons are drawn with the British occupation of Egypt.

SIKH POLICEMEN STRIKE.

Serious Affair at Shanghai.

EIGHTY MADE PRISONERS.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 30.

A despatch from Shanghai states that eighty of the Sikh Police there refused duty on Saturday and have been disarmed and confined to barracks. Their disaffection is the more serious owing to the Municipality's recent decision to increase the Sikhs.

THE NEW COMMISSIONER OF CRETE.

Formal Investiture.

IMMEDIATE DEPARTURE.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 30.

M. Zaimis has been formally invested at Athens with the High Commissionership of Crete in the presence of the Crown Prince and M. Theotokis and the Representatives of the four protecting Powers.

M. Zaimis leaves to-morrow for Crete.

CHURCH AND STATE IN FRANCE.

Premier's War Note.

LONDON, OCTOBER 1.

M. Sarrien, the French Premier, speaking at an Agricultural banquet, said: "We do not want religious persecutions, but in no way could we see the State submissive to the imperious demands of the Church."

ANOTHER TYPHOON AT HONGKONG.

Further Heavy Damage.

REPAIRS WRECKED.

LONDON, OCTOBER 1.

The *Daily Mail* correspondent at Hongkong telegraphs that there was another typhoon there on Saturday.

The work in connection with the repairs to the wharves has been destroyed and the whole sea front is strewn with wreckage.

INTERNATIONAL BALLOON RACE.

Forty-Eight Hours in the Air.

LONDON, OCTOBER 1.

Sixteen balloons, including three British ones, started yesterday from Paris to race for the International Gordon Bennett Cup.

The winner must remain forty-eight hours in the air.

AFFAIRS AT ODESSA.

Attempts to Avert a Massacre.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 30.

The authorities at Odessa are now making spasmodic efforts to prevent a pogrom.

CHINESE FOR THE RAND.

Last Batch Arrives.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 30.

The last batch of Chinese coolies to be imported into the Rand has arrived at Durban.

THE SOUTH AFRICAN FOOTBALLERS.

LONDON OCTOBER 1.

It is believed that the success of the South African Football team is equal to that of the New Zealanders.

Mr. Spring Rice has arrived at Teheran.

ACCIDENT TO THE SCOTCH EXPRESS.

No Injuries.

NARROW ESCAPE AT NEWCASTLE.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, OCTOBER 1.

The Scotch Express from King's Cross had a narrow escape after passing the high-level bridge over the Tyne. It collided with a light engine before reaching Newcastle station. The engine was derailed and the track torn up. The passengers escaped without injuries but had to walk into Newcastle.

SPEECH OF MR. HALDANE.

LONDON, OCTOBER 1.

Mr. Haldane in a speech, made at the Preston Pans, said that with the resourceful, courageous and indomitable people like ours the national defence could largely be based upon the volunteer organisation and this was the Government policy, the success of which depended in a measure on the nation's co-operation. He welcomed the increasing desire to treat the regulars and volunteers as a combined army.

BOYCOTT OF ENGLISH COTTON GOODS.

Abnormal Bargains in the Calcutta Market.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, OCTOBER 1.

With regard to the sale of piece-goods on "Lucky Day" the *Indian Daily News* says:—"Swadeshi" has evidently suffered a set-back, as sales are reported to be about 19 to 20,000 packages against *nil* of last year approximately.

For the last four years the sales have approximately been about as follows:—

In 1903—28,000 packages, 1904—32,000 packages, 1905—*nil*., 1906—19 to 20,000 packages.

The conditions were all against a large turn-over this year as an enormous future business had already been transacted, and buyers are full up of stock.

Last year the Marwari dealers were in dispute with the sellers, and consequently took advantage of the boycott.

On the other hand the *Bengalee* of Saturday says:—

As was the case last year the "Lucky Day" contracts were practically *nil*. This year the Importing Houses were kept open the whole day in expectation of customers who never turned up and as the shades of evening were falling fast upon the face of the earth, partners and assistants were found driving home sadder, but let us hope, also wiser men.

Yesterday, however, the *Bengalee*, thought fit to qualify this statement as follows:—

"A correspondent writes:—With reference to your paragraph about the "Lucky-Day Sale" in your Saturday's issue, permit me to say that, as far as my information goes, a large amount of business was transacted and several thousand packages were sold, including some continental goods."

SEASONAL REPORT

From the United Provinces.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LUCKNOW, OCTOBER 1.

The *United Provinces Gazette* states that seasonal floods have occurred in a few of the villages of the Bilgram Tahsil in the Hardoi District, but the extent of the damage has not yet been ascertained.

A slight damage to Rice and Maize is due to deficient rainfall.

It is reported from the Sandila Tahsil in the same district that Takavi is being given to Asamis in the flooded tracts in Bahraich.

Locusts have appeared in certain villages in the Cawnpore Tahsil, but did no damage.

Locusts also appeared in Kunch in Walaun and in Pailavi in Banda, but no considerable injury to crops was reported.

Standing crops were more or less injured by floods in some villages in the Benares Tahsil; and in Bulandshahr there was slight damage to crops from floods in the Jumna.

Some damage by floods is reported in villages bordering the Chandrawal and the Ken Rivers in Hamirpur, about which local inquiry is being made.

The crops that suffered from last week's storm in Agra have improved and similar improvement is reported from Aligarh.

Cholera continues in Hardoi, Sitapur and Pilibhit, and has broken out in Shahjahanpur.

In Sitapur cholera is prevalent in several villages and the people are dying at the rate of about fifty a day.

Cattle disease is reported from eight districts.

PLAGUE IN POONA.

The First Case Among Europeans.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, OCTOBER 1.

Plague continues its ravages in the City, and in the Cantonment it maintains an average death-rate of 15 per day. An unpleasant feature of its existence in the Cantonment is that it has made its appearance in the 33rd Cavalry and the 121st Pioneers and the Transport Corps lines. The latter Corps are accordingly under canvas, and so is General Richardson in whose bungalow dead-rats were recently found. Plague rats have also been discovered in the beautifully situated bungalow at Ganeshkind of the Hon'ble Mr. Gibbs.

The City returns show 132 attacks and 136 deaths there on Saturday. Yesterday there were 119 attacks and 112 deaths, the average per day being 125 deaths out of a population which has been reduced by flight to about 25,000 from the commencement of the epidemic two months ago.

I hear that 950 persons have been admitted for treatment in the General Plague Hospital, out of which 591 deaths occured. The number at present in the Hospital is 234.

The first European attacked in the Cantonment was a daughter of Mr. Donald Greenleigh, trainer, aged 13. She was removed to the Plague Hospital yesterday in a dangerous condition. Her mother, who was only three days ago discharged from the Sassoon Hospital after a prolonged attack of enteric, refuses to leave the girl's bedside.

DEATH OF GENERAL MUNRO.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

AHMEDNAGAR, SEPTEMBER 30.

The sad and sudden death of Brigadier-General Munro came as a great shock to the station. About a fortnight ago he was out for his usual morning ride when his horse put its foot in a hole and came down, throwing the General heavily. He got up and walked part of the way home. The doctors found three ribs broken. He was getting on all right till yesterday morning when he suddenly took a turn for the worse and died about at 6-30 of heart failure.

The funeral was largely attended this morning; Major-General Richardson came up from Poona for it.

General Munro had more medals than anyone in the British Army.

Every one who knew him loved him. He was always bright and cheery and the station has lost a really good friend.

OFFICIAL TRIBUTE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, OCTOBER 1.

The following appears in the Divisional Orders of this morning:—

"It is with profound regret that the General Officer Commanding announces to the Division the death, at Ahmednagar on the 30th of September, of Brigadier-General S. C. H. Munro, C. B., Commanding the Ahmednagar, Brigade, an Officer of distinction and merit, popular with all ranks, and his loss to the Army is felt generally."

RAILWAY ACCIDENTS RETURN.

For year ending 31st December 1905.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, OCTOBER 1.

A return has been issued showing Accidents on Indian Railways for the 12th month ended 31st December, 1905. Altogether the number of persons killed and injured on Indian Railways in the working of public traffic, during the year 1905, was as follows:—Passengers from accidents to trains, rolling stock, permanent way etc., were killed 3; injured 140. From accidents from other causes killed 115; injured 356. Servants, from accidents to trains, etc, killed 15; injured 115. Accidents from other causes killed 308; injured 462. Other persons, from accidents to trains, etc, killed 5; injured 15. From passing over railways at level crossings killed 25; injured 4. From trespassing, including suicides; killed 795; injured 178. From miscellaneous killed 39; injured 23.

The number of killed was 149 and the number of injured was 204, more than in the preceding year, in addition to 68 persons killed and 308 injured upon railway premises by causes not connected with the movement of vehicles.

The resolution on the above return says: With an increase of 678 miles or 2·48 per cent in the mean mileage worked and 4·21 per cent in the train mileage run, the number of train accidents increased by 18. The total number of persons killed fell from 40 to 23, but those injured rose from 201 to 270.

THE MALAKAND HOCKEY TOURNAMENT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, OCTOBER 1.

It is reported from Malakand that the 40th Pathans (from Jhelum) played the 66th Punjabis at Hockey on the 27th of September on their way through Malakand. The game was even, and the play was fast up to half-time. No goal was scored by either side, but in the last 15 minutes of the second half, the 66th Punjabis made two goals in spite of the fact that they were being pressed hard. The first was made after a brilliant run down the whole length of the ground, and the second was due to good shooting. The ground was dusty and at times it was impossible to see the ball. The 66th were at home.

Another game is to be played on the return of the 40th Pathans from Chitral reliefs.

THE LATE LADY MARY TAGART.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, OCTOBER 1.

Lady Mary Tagart, whose death has been announced, was the daughter of the Earl of Albemarle and sister of the present Earl. She accompanied her husband, Major H. A. Tagart, D. S. O., of the 15th Hussar's Brigade, the Major, Cavalry Brigade at Meerut, in August, on a shooting expedition to Gilgit. Lady Tagart was a great traveller and had previously been round the world and in the Pacific Islands.

Major Tagart and Lady Mary Tagart were present at Gilgit on September 1st and witnessed the entry of Sir Francis Younghusband, the new resident of Kashmir. They were on their way back at the time, and Major Tagart left his wife quite well in the Rest-house at Bunji, 32 miles south of Gilgit, while he went up into the hills above for a few days after *markhor*. He there received a letter from Lady Mary one day to say that she was not quite well when he hurried back and on his arrival found his wife suffering from a severe attack of dysentry. It was three days before he could get medical aid, and in spite of all human skill and care, Lady Mary for a while, after doing well, suddenly sank from weakness on the 21st of September. She was buried at Gilgit on September 22nd,

Lady Mary Tagart was in her 36th year.

RECENT ELECTION SCANDALS AT PONDECHERRY.

Deputies at Home Indifferent.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, OCTOBER 1.

Messieurs. Arnaud and Demaret, Special Inspectors, appointed by the French Government to enquire into the recent election scandals and riots at Pondicherry, have nearly completed their task and will shortly return to France.

The proceedings have been secret, but it is said that the enquiry divulged many grossly improper practices in all the previous elections, including the last one, in which M. Henrique Le Mairo's rivals, proved beyond all doubt that the former elections were trumped up and worthless. Although this is a grievous scandal, politicians in France seem callous and indifferent, as the Deputies are so very much engaged attending to Home Politics and feel bored when Indian Affairs are brought up before Government.

ARRIVAL IN COLOMBO OF MR. HORNELL.

General Manager of Ceylon Pearl Fisheries.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

COLOMBO, OCTOBER 1.

James Hornell, General Manager of the Ceylon Pearl Fisheries, returned to-day, bringing Captain I. G. Cribb for the trawler "Violet."

Mr. Hornell's Assistant at the Pearl Banks and laboratory, Mr. Thomas Southwell, arrives by the "Zieten" on the 5th instant.

Mr. Hornell proceeds to the Pearl Banks on the 18th instant for inspection, which will last seven weeks if the weather should continue good, and will report regarding the Fishery of 1907.

THE CALCUTTA EARTHQUAKE.

No Seismographic Records.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, OCTOBER 1.

There have been rumours here of a severe earthquake at Calcutta, but no shocks have been recorded here.

On the occasion of Saturday's shock in Calcutta, there were no preliminary tremors in the record of the Calcutta Seismograph so that though the shock was also felt at Burdwan, the disturbance must have been local.

THE MURREE HOCKEY TOURNAMENT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, OCTOBER 1.

In the Murree Hockey Tournament, the Queens beat the North-Western Railway Volunteers by 5 goals to 2 and will play the 6th Mountain Battery in the final to-day.

PUNJAB LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR'S TOUR.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, OCTOBER 1.

The Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab intends to leave Simla by road on the 18th instant and after spending the 19th and 20th at Ludhiana and Ferozepore, respectively, will reach Lahore on the 21st, where he will remain about a week.

His Honour then proceeds on short visits to Rawalpindi, Murree, Campbellpore and Mianwali, which will take him up to the middle of November.

(Other Telegrams will be found on page 6.)

THE POONA SEASON.

Horse Show.

THE LAST DANCE OF THE SEASON.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, SEPTEMBER 30.

This week opened with a Concert given in aid of Lady Minto's Nursing Fund. It was given by and held at Tattersalls' Club and was under the patronage of the Governor. The seats were well filled and the Concert was held out in the open under a sort of Marquee erected for the purpose. The programme itself could hardly be termed a work of art, but it was decidedly horsey. Most of the songs were of the comic order, but of those that were not, some among them were creditably rendered. Mr. Cann's "To night" was well sung, as well as "Tyrolean" sung by Mr. T. Armes. A fascinating song and dance given by "A New Girl" who called herself (or shall I say himself?) Miss Gertrude Tyler" was encored and all were much disappointed at the nonappearance of Mr. Meade who had promised every one a good laugh over the rendering of his comic song "The playwright. This gentleman was obliged to send a deputy; owing, I believe, to a slight accident. The entertainment was well got up and the place decorated and dressed up enough to fascinate the most *blase* of critics. It was most sporting as well as charitable of Messrs. Chard and Taylor to stretch forth a helping hand in such a worthy cause.

Monday was the first day of the Horse Show, and all Poona flocked out to enjoy a most entertaining afternoon. General and Mrs. Richardson, Sir Pertab Singh and all the world and his wife were there. The day was lovely and everyone showed their appreciation of one of the chief events of the Poona Season. The ground was divided into two rings, and the whole arrangement had been well thought out by the Committee of Management. Tents were pitched on the right of the large field, there being two or three erected. One, I noticed, by the Gymkhana and one by the Club of Western India, besides a third, which was persumably a place "where the wild asses quenched their thirst!—forgive the simile. Every event was up to time and not a hitch anywhere. All the classes were well filled with the exception, perhaps, of that for infantry chargers when there seemed to be rather a paucity of entries. In class XVII, Major-General Richardson's Leap Year was beautifully ridden by Mr. Gordon. It seemed as if horse and rider were one and many admiring eyes followed them round the field. Mr. Narayanjee Dwarkadass' pair of English goldings very rightly and deservedly won the first prize for pairs in harness. Indeed it was a treat to see such a handsome couple breasted together. No others were near them. They are probably the best matched pair in the country, and stepped out in fine form. After Mr. Spencer's prize for Hacks over 14-2 was carried off by Captain Hopwood's Veronique, the afternoon closed with a show for the little ones, when Miss Trevor kindly awarded each little exhibitor a prize "pour encourager les autres"! This brought a finish to a most successful opening day's Show. All the horses afforded food for admiration and the points were duly discussed by those who had a right to judge and those who had not. The balmy breezes and warm sunshine of the afternoon called forth all the chiffons and furbelows which go so far to make up the gala look of an entertainment. Some of the more sportiug of the ladies appeared garbed in riding habits and top boots, but the majority were smiling in holiday frocks and pretty chapeaux. Mrs. Armstrong looked so cool and refreshing, gowned in a delicate mauve voile with a becoming head gear of orchid violet and ospreys. Then again Mrs. Hamilton looked very fascinating in forget-me-not blue, a colour that suits her style of fairness so well. Another lady. I noticed, wore a very smart lace robe over white silk and a hat just a mass of wavy ostrich feathers. Once again a pretty creation caught my eye. It was a frock so simple and yet so noticeable withal, being only a cream hailstone muslin caught up with bands of baby ribbon, yet the wearer looked lovely in it, I think because she must have been one of those happy women who when unadorned are adorned the most. A young girl, (spoilt alas, by unnecessary resource to the make-up ibox) looked well groomed in a pretty white voile, trimmed with whispers of black velvet here and there and a picture hat in bold contrast to her frock, it being made of thick felt! Dainty muslins were "de rigour" and soft filmy fabrics more worn than is usual this time of the year. Ostrich feathers are quite in the fashion now; it is an old style revived and, as it is so eminently becoming to every face, let us hope it will stay with us awhile. Miss Scoones, who is in mourning for her father, the late Professor Scoones, wore a telling costume of the magpie order a combination which always holds its own anywhere.

Tuesday's Show, the second of the set of three, fulfilled all anticipations and was as well attended and appreciated as on Monday. Most of the same costumes were worn by the fair beholders and great was the interest displayed as the beautiful equine creatures stepped forth to show their paces in their different classes. Their well groomed, glossy-coats and bright eyes told of hours of labour bestowed by the usual lazy syce, who scented buckskeen if "master's pony got first prize." It was pleasant to see Colonel Bull working away as Hon. Secretary of the Show. Only a short time ago he left us to fly away to Quetta on duty, but obtaining leave he made headway south again and got back in time to act in his old familiar role. He had the difficult task of judging in nine classes on the second day, in all of which great care was taken to study every point. In the class for English and Colonial chargers, General Richardson's Maxim took first prize. There were only two Tandems shown, and as one exhibited by Mr. Benn-Ellis was most refractory and refused to behave according to order, Mr. Eardley Wilmot's splendidly trained "goes."—Hermit and Frier—took the prize. The spectators were most interested in the jumping for ponies. It was certainly a pretty sight for most of them flew over the timber as to the manner born, and no mishap or accidents took place. "Small Scotch" took first prize. Thus ended the second day of the Show and the happy-prize-winners received with natural pride, the hearty congratulations of all. Again another fair day is ushered in to help the final finish of the Show, a long remembered treat. Coolies and scavangers had been busy at work almost before the dawn broke, tidying up the grounds and stamping down hoof-trodden turf to make all things fair and equal for the mystic hour of 3 p. m., when the first event of the afternoon took place. Larger and yet larger swelled the crowd, the fair sex equalling in their enthusiasm of appreciation, the men. All came bent on admiration and choice. The ladies looked dainty and well frocked and smiled away with exasperating sweetness whenever any special pet was awarded a prize in the ring. One lady wore a pair of black and gilt shoes, rather quaint and showy but not quite in keeping with the entertainment. However, the wearer looked very *chic* in a pale gold colored *crepon* gown with a bent Leghorn hat caught up with golden poppies. A tall elegant looking lady wore a costume of entirely black silk muslin, thin and cool, With it, she had on a large flappy hat entirely decorated with one huge ostrich feather. An empire gown made of corn-colored voile bordered round the feet, with a broad band of nasturtium velvet, looked decidedly smart, but the style is more suitable, I think, for drawing-room or house entertainments rather than out-door shows where the effect is spoilt by lifting the skirt up. The Band of the 121st played during the afternoon and the prizes were given away by H. E. the Governor who had been an interested spectator of the Show most of the afternoon. The prize for the best hunter presented by the Gold and Silversmith's Co. was carried off, by Colonel Bull's Irish mare "Twilight." Mr. Dwarkadas' pony "Sir Charles" was the pride of all beholders and was by far the prettiest and best pony in the Show. It very rightly carried off the prize for the best harness pony and as we looked at it, I am afraid a great many of us broke the Tenth Commandment

The farewell dance of the season took place at Government house last night. It was not a late affair and therefore all the more enjoyable. There were only twelve dances on the programme, which did not include a simple two-step. The Governor was ushered in by a fanfare and preceded by scarlet coated serving men, a ceremony not practised in the reign of past Governors of Bombay. The long carriage-drive was packed with the usual medley of vehicles from the Subaltern's humble pony cart to the rich man's luxurious car. The entrance-hall exhibited the same amount of animation that one generally sees, and the A-D-C's were busy introducing partners and welcoming the Governor's guests. As regards the dress of the visitors not much can be said. The uniforms make the frocks, to use an Irishism,—that is only those at a certain color can be worn—those that harmonise well with scarlet cloth and gold braid—perhaps that is why so many young ones appeared in black. Anyhow, one woman among them looked superb in a black soft gown relieved by bands of fine white Ceylon lace. Another daughter of the gods, divinely tall looked well also in black, and trailing on to her shoulders from the sides of her fair hair was a long "suivez moi" of white lilac. An arrangement in green spangles made its presence felt and shone up whenever the light caught the sequins. The evening was enjoyable enough once the State Lancers were over, but until then everybody looked at everybody else; the young ones longing to join in the light fantastic and the elder ones looking forward to wander in that dream land of beautiful greenery and comfortable seats. Supper was laid in the big dining room and each separate table was decorated with alamandas and ferns. The Governor danced and enjoyed his evening in a way peculiarly his own and eventually retired to his rooms leaving his A. D. C's to speed his parting guests. Perhaps the scramble home and the "who shall get there first" sorts of conversation is not the least enjoyable part of the Ganeshkhind Ball—anyhow, much laughter and fun always accompanies this part of the entertainment, at a time too when one would expect the wicked to cease from troubling and the young to be at rest. The police arrangements are always perfect and no trouble is experienced in getting either carriage or road room.

Another event was a cricket match played between the P. W. D. and the Poona Gymkhana, and I hear it was a feeble affair, an absolute walk over for the Poona eleven who scored 264 for 10 wickets; Turner contributing 153 out of this totals. The Bombay P. W. D. were all despatched in their first innings for 86. How anxious we all are for the high wind of the morning to lessen a little and why? Because of the first day of the Flower Show the wind spoils so much of the beauty of the exhibits. However, even as I write the elements are settling down and a soft balmy zephyr only stirs the air, just enough to cool the heat of the sun and throw a welcome breath upon us all. The Empress Gardens for the past few years have always been chosen as the [illegible] for the Show—the grounds are so [illegible] that they lend themselves well to such a [illegible] ing exhibition. It is only to be expected that all lovers of flowers should flock to see to what beauty of perfection different specimens can be brought. All the same—taking the Show as a whole, there was not such a choice of rare plants as in former years. Some of the lesser exhibits called for a word of admiration such as, for instance, the gipots of nasturtiums, assorted varieties, which Sir J. Jeejeebhoy exhibited and which most distinctly deserved and got Mr. Simcox' prize. The tents were well filled and great eagerness was shown on the part of the malees, as they anxiously awaited the decision for the Bishop of Bombay's prize for a dinner table arranged by a Native Servant. The Governor house malee was the lucky gainer—Mr. Calcusac carried off General Richardson's prize for the finest collection of rare flowers in cultivation. The judges exhibited a wonderful amount of discretion in awarding prizes, and their decision in almost every case was well merited. The Band of the 114th Maharattas, as well as the 107th Pioneers played in different parts of the lovely grounds. Everyone seemed to really enjoy the afternoon and most of the ladies were deeply interested in the different table decorations and baskets of flowers arranged by themselves and their friends. All looked dressed as for a flower show. The sentence explains itself, for who would expect to see anything else worn but soft billowy muslins and washing materials of different dainty shades and how pretty even these can look when worn by the young and beautiful. Cool shady hats trimmed in one instance with just a trail of garden flowers looked so much in keeping with the entertainment that one was reminded that one need not always go to America for suitability of choice. To-day the fruit and vegetables are on view and other beautiful plants and ferns, and although there is not such a large attendance as yesterday, the exhibits are distinctly good and have gone all the way to making the Poona Flower Show worthy of its name.

The races accounted, in a large measure, for the slight falling-off in numbers at the Empress Gardens. Then again it was after a late night, for the previous evening was the 93rd Highlanders' Ball. This was held in the Gymkhana and was well attended as usual. Colonel Paterson and the officers did all they could to make the evening a success, but there were no ladies of the Regiment there and every one knew the reason why. All made haste to laugh for fear of being obliged to weep, but we felt keenly the sorrow caused by the long illness of the Commandant's wife and her absence from among us. The decorations were unique and taking; for on the platform a large sort of drop scene of Stirling Castle stood forth, at the gates of which two powerful Highlanders in kilts and bonnets were keeping guard. The effect was most realistic. The Governor was there but did not dance, perhaps out of compliment to the Colonel who must have suffered much in rousing himself up enough to entertain guests when his head was at home in a sick room. The pipers played one into supper and their own band supplied the music for the programme. The floor was perfect and everything done to cause one to enjoy the evening; no expense and no trouble spared. Yet only the very young and a certain numbers of comparative strangers enjoyed themselves to the fullest bent, for we missed a dear familiar face and "the trail of the serpent was over us all." It is the very last dance the 93rd will give us in Poona as they leave for South Africa in December, and many a sigh, many a tear will be drowned in the skirl of the bagpipes as they play us good-bye and bid us to "remember" for the sake of Auld Lang Syne.

I very nearly forgot to tell you of such an important function as a very big official dinner given by the Governor at Ganeshkhind on Thursday last where many of us "big-bugs" sat round His Excellency's festive board. The tables for dinner are always arranged with a long cross table at the top and two wings down which, on either side, we all sat. The decorations were coxcombs and antigone, prettily entwined, the one flower giving grace and the other a touch of color. The handsome dining-hall always lights up well in spite of the old fashioned candelabra with its thousands of wax candles. After dinner we all moved into the large drawing room which is resplendant with its crimson plushed gold backed chairs, and we listened to music both amateur and professional, and after spending a pleasant evening we all dispersed about 11 o'clock. A farewell dinner was given on Saturday night to Colonel Sheringham and was attended by all the members of the Hunt as well as by a few casual riders. Out covers were laid for 80 people and it took place in the Badminton shed at the Gymkhana. The band of the 121st Pioneers played during the evening and all went as merrily as every meet had gone. The gallant Colonel was in pink and accompanied by his charming wife stood,—the very personification of a grand old Sportsman. The Governor honoured the guest of the evening with his presence, and many a flattering allusion was made to the pluck and endurance of the long-suffering Master of the Hunt, and thanks well-earned and well-deserved were bestowed upon Colonel Sheringham, as all the members realized how many a happy morn was enjoyed through the unselfishness of the master who ever had the welfare of those at heart if they were willing to follow his lead and indulge in one of the grandest sports it is possible to follow. After dinner dancing was enjoyed and so ended the Hunting year of the Poona and Kirkee Foxhounds for 1906.

W. A.

THE NEW GOVERNOR OF PONDICHERY.

To Arrive on the Sixth November.

A MAN OF DETERMINATION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, OCTOBER 1.

M. Angoulevant, the new Governor of Pondecherry, is expected to arrive on the 6th proximo.

It is said he is a man with a strong will, who accepts no compromise when he is determined on a course which, in his judgment, he considers to be correct and fair.

In a man with such a disposition he will certainly not allow one or other of two rival parties in Pondicherry to make a tool of him.

THE MAHOMEDAN DEPUTATION.

CLAIMS OF A GREAT COMMUNITY.

LACK OF MOSLEM REPRESENTATION.

THE VICEROY'S REPLY.

SYMPATHETIC CONSIDERATION PROMISED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, OCTOBER 1.

The Representatives of the Mohammedan community, who presented the Address to His Excellency the Viceroy this morning at the Viceregal Lodge, collected in the Ball Room at 11 a.m. They numbered thity-five in all, and were seated in a horse-shoe facing His Excellency's chair.

Precisely at 11 a. m. Lord Minto, preceded by his Staff entered the room, all standing to receive him.

His Excellency was then taken round and personally introduced to each member by H. H. the Aga Khan. The Khalifa from Patiala then asked permission for the presentation of the Address and H. H. the Aga Khan then advanced and, facing His Excellency, read the Petition given below—all the representatives standing.

At the conclusion of the Address His Excellency rose and delivered a most sympathetic reply which was frequently punctuated with cheers and cries of hear, hear, from the members of the Deputation, particularly when His Excellency declared that he was entirely in accordance with the views of the Deputation that any Electoral system must take cognizance of the various religious beliefs of this great empire and that the British Government would always, in the future as in the past, safeguard the political rights of the different communities entrusted to their charge.

The Viceroy concluded by thanking the Deputation for affording him the unique opportunity of meeting so many representative men.

Lady Minto, the ladies Elliot and the Hon'ble Mr. Hewett were present at the function.

Most of the Deputies wore ordinary European dress with the Fez as the distinguishing head-dress. But the Patiala representatives, Lieutenant the Honourable Malik Omar Hayat, Khan Bahadur Ali Chowdry Khan Bahadur, Ahmed Mohidin Khan and a few others were in Indian dress, while a few others wore a uniform with gold lace.

His Excellency the Viceroy was in morning dress with the order of the Star of India on his frock coat.

THE ADDRESS.

The following address was read to-day at Simla to H. E. the Viceroy by the Mahomedan Deputation:—

May it please Your Excellency. Availing ourselves of the permission accorded to us, we the undersigned Nobles, Jagirdars, Talukdars, Lawyers, Zemindars, Merchants and others, representing a large body of the Mahomedan subjects of His Majesty the King-Emperor in different parts of India, beg most respectfully to approach Your Excellency with the following address for your favourable consideration.

We fully realise and appreciate the incalculable benefit conferred by British Rule on the teeming millions belonging to the divers races and professing divers religions, who form the population of the vast continent of India, and have every reason to be grateful for the peace, security, personal freedom and liberty of worship that we now enjoy. Further, from the wise and enlightened character of the Government we have every reasonable ground for anticipating that these benefits will be progressive, and that India will, in the future, occupy an increasingly important position in the comity of nations.

One of the most important characteristics of the British policy in India is the increasing deference that has, so far as possible, been paid from the first to the views and wishes of the people of the country in matters affecting their interests, with due regard always to the diversity of race and religion which forms such an important feature of Indian problems.

Beginning with the confidential and unobtrusive method of consulting influential members of important communities in different parts of the country, this principle was gradually extended, by the recognition of the right of recognised political or commercial organisations, to communicate to the authorities their criticisms and views on measures of public importance and finally by the nomination and election of direct representatives of the people in Municipalities, District Boards and, above all, in the Legislative Chambers of the country. This last element is, we understand, about to be dealt with by the Committee appointed by Your Excellency with the view of giving it further extension, and it is with reference mainly to our claim to a fair share in such extended representation and some other matters of importance affecting the interests of our community, that we have ventured to approach Your Excellency on the present occasion.

The Mahomedans of India number, according to the census taken in the year 1901, over sixty-two millions, or between one-fourth and one-fifth of the total population of His Majesty's Indian dominions; and if a reduction be made for the uncivilised portions of the community enumerated under the heads of animists and other minor religions, as well as for those classes who are ordinarily classified as Hindus, but properly speaking are not Hindus at all, the proportion of Mahomedan to the Hindu majority becomes much larger. We, therefore, desire to submit that under any system of representation, extended or limited, a community in itself more numerous than the entire population of any first class European Power, except Russia, may justly lay claim to adequate recognition as an important factor in the State. We venture, indeed, with Your Exellency's permission, to go a step further, and urge that the position accorded to the Mahomedan community in any kind of

REPRESENTATION DIRECT OR INDIRECT,

and in all other ways affecting their status and influence, should be commensurate, not merely with their political strength, but also with their political importance and the value of the contribution which they make to the defence of the Empire; and we also hope that Your Excellency will, in this connection, be pleased to give due consideration to the position which they occupied in India, a little more than a hundred years ago, and of which the traditions have naturally not faded from their minds.

The Mahomedans of India have always placed implicit reliance on the sense of justice and love of fair dealing that have characterised their Rulers, and have, in consequence, abstained from pressing their claims by methods that prove at all embarrassing, but earnestly as we desire that the Mahomedans of India should not in the future depart from that excellent and time-honoured tradition, recent events have stirred up feelings, especially among the younger generation of Mahomedans, which might, in certain circumstances and under certain contingencies, easily pass beyond the control of temperate counsel and sober guidance.

We, therefore, pray that the representations we herewith venture to submit, after a careful consideration of the views and wishes of a large number of our co-religionists in all parts of India, may be favoured with Your Excellency's earnest attention.

We hope Your Excellency will pardon our stating at the outset that representative institutions of the European type are new to the Indian people. Many of the most thoughtful members of our community, in fact, consider that the greatest care, forethought and caution will be necessary if they are to be successfully adapted to the social, religious and political conditions obtaining in India, and that, in the absence of such care and caution, their adoption is likely, among other evils, to place our national interests at the mercy of an unsympathetic majority. Since, however, our Rulers have, in pursuance of immemorial instincts and traditions, found it expedient to give these institutions an increasingly important place in the government of the country, we Mahomedans, cannot any longer, in justice to our own national interests, hold aloof from participating in the conditions to which their policy has given rise. While, therefore, we are bound to acknowledge with gratitude that such representation as the Mahomedans of India have hitherto enjoyed has been due to a sense of justice and fairness on the part of Your Excellency and your illustrious predecessors in office, and the Heads of Local Governments by whom the Mahomedan Members of the Legislative Chambers have almost, without exception, been nominated, we cannot help observing that the representation thus acorded to us has necessarily been inadequate to our requirements, and has not always carried with it the approval of those whom the nominees were selected to represent. This state of things was probably, under existing circumstances, unavoidable, for while on the one hand the number of nominations reserved to the Viceroy and Local Governments has necessarily been strictly limited, the selection on the other hand of

REALLY REPRESENTATIVE MEN

has, in the absence of any reliable method of ascertaining the direction of popular choice, been far from easy. As for the results of election, it is most unlikely that the name of any Mahomedan candidate will ever be submitted for the approval of Government by electoral bodies, as now constituted, unless he is in sympathy with the majority in all matters of importance; nor can we, in fairness, find fault with the desire of our non-Moslem fellow-subjects to take full advantage of their strength and vote only for members of their own community or for persons who, if not Hindus, are expected to vote with the Hindu majority on whose goodwill they would have to depend for their future re-election. It is true that we have many and important interests in common with our Hindu fellow-countrymen, and it will always be a matter of the utmost satisfaction to us to see these interests safe-guarded by the presence, in our Legislative Chambers, of able supporters of these interests, irrespective of their nationality. Still, it cannot be denied that we, Mahomedans, are a distinct community with additional interests of our own which are not shared by other communities, and these have hitherto suffered from the fact that they have not been adequately represented even in the Provinces in which the Mahomedans constitute a distinct majority of the population. They have too often been treated as though they were inappreciably small political factors that might, without unfairness, be neglected. This has been the case, to some extent, in the Punjab, but in a more marked degree in Sind and in Eastern Bengal.

Before formulating our views with regard to the election of representatives, we beg to observe that the political importance of a community, to a considerable extent, gains strength or suffers detriment according to the position that the member of that community occupy in the service of the State. If, as is unfortunately the case with the Mahomedans, they are not adequately represented in this manner, they lose in the prestige and influence which are justly their due. We, therefore, pray that Government will be graciously pleased to provide that, both in the gazetted and the subordinate and ministerial services of all Indian Provinces, a due proportion of Mahomedans shall always find place. Orders of like import have, at times, been issued by Local Governments in some Provinces, but have not, unfortunately, in all cases, been strictly observed, on the ground that qualified Mahomedans were not forthcoming. This allegation, however well-founded it may have been at one time, is, we submit, no longer tenable now, and wherever the will to employ them is not wanting the supply of qualified Mahomedans, we are happy to be able to assure Your Excellency, is equal to the demand. Since, however, the number of qualified Mahomedans has increased, a tendency is unfortunately perceptible to reject them on the ground of relatively superior qualifications having to be given precedence. This introduces something like

THE COMPETITIVE ELEMENT

in its worst form; and we may be permitted, to draw Your Excellency's attention to the political significance of the monopoly of all official influence by one class. We may also point out, in this connection, that the efforts of Mahomedan educationists have, from the very outset of the educational movement among them, been strenuously directed towards the development of character and this, we venture to think, is of greater import

question of our representation in the Legislative Chambers of the country, beginning with the Provincial Councils. We would most respectfully suggest that, as in the case of Municipalities and District Boards, the proportion of Mahomedan representatives entitled to a seat should be determined and declared with due regard to the important consideration which we have ventured to point out in paragraph 5 of this Address, and that important land-owners, lawyers, merchants and representatives of other important interests, the Mahomedan members of District Boards and Municipalities, the Mahomedan graduates of Universities of a certain standing, say five years, should be formed into Electoral Colleges and be authorized, in accordance with such rules and procedure as Your Excellency's Government may be pleased to prescribe in that behalf, to return the number of members that may be declared to be eligible.

With regard to the Imperial Legislative Council, whereon the representation of Mahomedan interests is a matter of vital importance, we crave leave to suggest (1) that in the cadre of the Council the proportion of Mahomedan representatives should not be determined on the basis of the numerical strength of the community, and that in any case the Mahomedan representatives should never be an ineffectual minority; (2) that as far as possible the appointment by election should be given preference over nomination; that for the purposes of choosing Mahomedan members, Mahomedan land-owners, lawyers, merchants and representatives of other important interests, of a status to be subsequently determined by Your Excellency's Government, Mahomedan members of the Provincial Councils and Mahomedan Fellows of Universities should be invested with electoral powers to be exercised in accordance with such procedure as may be prescribed by Your Excellency's Government in that behalf.

A MOSLEM UNIVERSITY.

An impression has lately been gaining ground that one or more Indian members may be appointed on the Executive Council of the Viceroy. In the event of such appointments being made, we beg that the claims of Mahomedans in that connection may not be overlooked. More than one Mahomedan, we venture to say, will be found in the country fit to serve with distinction in that august Chamber.

We beg to approach Your Excellency on a subject which most closely affects our national welfare. We are convinced that our aspirations, as a community and our future progress, are largely dependent on the foundation of a Mahomedan University which will be the centre of our religious and intellectual life. We, therefore, most respectfully pray that Your Excellency will take steps to help us in an undertaking in which our community is so deeply interested.

In conclusion, we beg to assure Your Excellency that in assisting the Mahomedan subjects of His Majesty at this stage in the development of Indian affairs, in the directions indicated in the present Address, Your Excellency will be strengthening the basis of their unswerving loyalty to the Throne and laying the foundation of their political advancement and national prosperity; and Your Excellency's name will be remembered with gratitude by their posterity for generations to come. And we feel confident that Your Excellency will be gracious enough to give due consideration to our prayers.

We have the honor to subscribe ourselves Your Excellency's most obedient and humble servants.

The following are the names of the Mahomedan gentlemen who attended the Viceregal Lodge to present the above Address:—

THE SIGNATORIES.

His Highness Aga Sir Sultan Mohamed Shah Aga Khan G. C. I. E. (Bombay); Shahzadah Bukhtiar Shah, C. I. E., Head of the Mysore Family (Calcutta); Hon'ble Malik Omar Hayat Khan, C. I. E., Lieutenant of the 18th Prince of Wales Tiwana Lancers, Tiwana, Shahpur (Punjab); Hon'ble Khan Bahadur Mian Mohamed Shah Din, Bar-at-law, (Lahore); Hon'ble Maulvi Sharf-ud-din, Bar-at-law (Patna); Khan Bahadur Syed Nawab Ali Choudhry, Mymensingh (Eastern Bengal); Nawab Bahadur Syed Amir Husain Khan C. I. E., (Calcutta); Naseer Husain Khan Khayal (Calcutta); Khan Bahadur Mirza Sujaat Ali Beg, Persian Consul-General, Murshidabad, Calcutta, (Bengal); Syed Ali Imam, Bar-at-law, Patna, (Behar); Nawab Sarfraz Hussin Khan, Patna (Behar); Khan Bahadur Ahmed Mohi-ud-din Khan, Stipendiary of the Carnatic Family, (Madras); His Highness the Nawab of Sachin, (Bombay); Maulvi Rafi-ud-din Ahmed, Bar-at-law, (Bombay); Ebrahimbhoy Adamji Peerbhoy, General Merchant, (Bombay); Mr. Abdulrahim, Bar-at-law (Calcutta); Syed Alahdad Shah, Special Magistrate and Vice-President of the Zamindars' Association, Khairpur, (Sind); Mr. Maulana H. M. Malak, Head of Mehdi Bagh Bohras, Nagpur (C. P.); Mushirad Dowla-mumtaz-ul-Mulk, Khan Bahadur Khalifa Syed Mohamed Husain, Member of the State Council, Patiala (Punjab); Khan Bahadur Colonel Abdul Majid Khan, Foreign Minister, Patiala (Punjab); Khan Bahadur Khwaja Yusuf Shah, Honorary Magistrate, Amritsar (Punjab); Mian Mohamed Shafi, Barrister-at-Law, Lahore (Punjab); Shaikh Ghulam Sadik, Amritsar, (Punjab); Hakim Mohamed Ajmal Khan, Delhi (Punjab); Munshi Ihtisham Ali, Zamindar and Rais, Kakori, (Oudh); Syed Nabi Ullah, Barrister-at-Law, Rais, Kara District, Allahabad; Maulvi Syed Karamat Husain, Barrister-at-Law, Allahabad; Syed Abdul Raoof, Barrister-at-Law, Allahabad; Munshi Abdul Salam Khan, Retired Sub-judge, Rampur, (U. P.); Khan Bahadur Mohamed Muzam-Mil Mulla Khan, Zamindar. Secretary to the Zamindars' Association (U. P.) and Joint Secretary, M. A. O. College Trustees, Aligarh; Haji Mohamed Ismail Khan, Zamindar, Aligarh; Sahebzadah Aftab Ahmed Khan Bar-at-Law Aligarh; Maulvi Mushtaq Husain, Rais, Amroha, (U. P.); Maulvi Habibur Rahman Khan, Zamindar, Bhikanpur, (U. P.) Mauab Syed Sirdar Ali Khan, son of the late Nawab Sirdar Diler-ul-Mulk Bahadur, C. I. E., Hyderabad (Deccan); Maulvi Syed Mahderally Khan, Mohjin-ul-Mulk, Honorary Secretary, M. A. O. College, Aligarh (U. P.)

THE VICEROY'S REPLY.

The following is the Viceroy's reply:—Your Highness, and Gentlemen: Allow me, before I attempt to reply to the many considerations your Address embodies, to welcome you heartily to Simla. Your presence here to-day is very full of meaning. To the document with which you have presented me are attached the signatures of Nobles, of Ministers of various States, of great landowners, of lawyers, of merchants and of many others of His Majesty's Mahomedan subjects. I welcome the representative character of your Deputation as expressing the views and aspirations of the enlightened Moslem community of India. I feel that all you have said emanates from a representative body, basing its opinions on a matured consideration of the existing political condition of India, totally apart from the small personal or political sympathies and antipathies of scattered localities, and I am grateful to you for the opportunity you are affording me of expressing my appreciation of the just aims of the followers of Islam and their determination to share in the political history of our Empire. As your Viceroy I am proud of the recognition you express of the benefits conferred by British rule on the diverse races of many creeds who go to form the population of this huge continent. You yourselves, the descendants of a conquering and ruling race, have told me to-day of your gratitude for the personal freedom, the liberty of worship, the general peace and the hopeful future which British Administration has secured for India. It is interesting to look back on early British efforts to assist the Mahomedan population to qualify themselves for Public Service.

In 1782 Warren Hastings founded the Calcutta Madrassah with the intention of enabling its students to compete, on more equal terms with the Hindus, for employment under Government. In 1811 my ancestor, Lord Minto, advocated improvements in the Madrassah and the establishment of Mahomedan Colleges at other places throughout India. In later years the result of the efforts of the Mahomedan Associations, was the Government Resolution of 1885 dealing with the educational position of the Mahomedan community and their employment in the Public Service, whilst Mahomedan educational effort has culminated in the College of Aligarh, that great institution which the noble and broad-minded devotion of Sir Syed Ahmed Khan has dedicated to his co-religionists.

THE BIRTH OF ALIGARH.

It was in July 1877 that Lord Lytton laid the foundation stone of Aligarh College and Sir Syed Ahmed Khan addressed these memorable words to the Viceroy:—"The personal honour which you have done me assures me of a great fact and fills me with feelings of a much higher nature than mere personal gratitude. I am assured that you, who upon this occasion, represent the British Rule, have sympathies with our labours and this assurance is very valuable and a source of great happiness. At my time of life it is a comfort to me to feel that the undertaking which has been for many years, and is now the sole object of my life has roused on the one hand the energies of my own countrymen, and, on the other, has won the sympathy of our British fellow-subjects and the support of our rulers, so that when the few years I may still be spared are over and when I shall be no longer amongst you, the College will still prosper and succeed in educating my countrymen to have the same affection for their country, the same feelings of loyalty for the British rule, the same appreciation of its blessings, the same sincerity of friendship with our British fellow-subjects as have been the ruling feelings of my life."

Aligarh has won its laurels. Its students have gone forth to fight the battle of life, strong in the tenets of their own religion, strong in the precepts of loyalty and patriotism, and now, when there is much that is critical in the political future of India, the inspiration of Sir Syed Ahmed Khan and the teachings of Aligarh shine forth brilliantly in the pride of Mahomedan history, in the loyalty, common sense, and sound reasoning so eloquently expressed in your address. But, Gentlemen, you go on to tell me that, sincere as your belief is in the justice and fair dealing of your Rulers and unwilling, as you cannot but be, you are aware, that "recent events" have stirred up feelings amongst the younger generation of Mahomedans which might "pass beyond the control of temperate counsel and sober guidance." Now, I have no intention of entering into any discussion upon the affairs of Eastern Bengal and Assam, yet I hope that without offence to any one I may thank the Mahomedan community of the new Province on the moderation and self-restraint they have shown under conditions which were new to them, and as to which there has been, inevitably, much misunderstanding, and that I may at the same time sympathise with all that is sincere in Bengalee sentiment. But above all, what I would ask you to believe is that the course the Viceroy and the Government of India have pursued, in connection with the affairs of

THE NEW PROVINCE,

the future of which is now, I hope, assured, has been dictated solely by a regard for what has appeared best for its present and future populations as a whole irrespective of race or creed, and that the Mahomedan community of Eastern Bengal and Assam can rely as firmly as ever on British justice and fair play and for the appreciation of its loyalty and the safe-guarding of its interests. You have addressed me, Gentlemen, at a time when the political atmosphere is full of change. We all feel it; it would be foolish to attempt to deny its existence. Hopes and ambitions, new to India, are making themselves felt. We cannot ignore them, we should be wrong to wish to do so. But to what is all this unrest due? Not to the discontent of misgoverned millions! I defy any one honestly to assert that; not to any uprising of a disaffected people. It is due to that educational growth in which only a very small portion of the population has yet shared, of which British rule first sowed the seed and the fruits of which British rule is now doing its best to foster and to direct. There may be many tares in the harvest we are now reaping; the Western grain which we have sown may not be entirely suitable to the requirements of the people of India. But the educational harvest will increase as years go and the healthiness of the nourishment it gives will depend on the careful administration and distribution of its products.

You need not ask my pardon, Gentlemen, for telling me that representative institutions of a European type are entirely new to the people of India or that their introduction here requires the most earnest thought and care. I should be very far from welcoming all the political machinery of the Western world amongst the hereditary instinct and traditions of Eastern races. Western breadth of thought, the teachings of Western civilization, the freedom of British individuality can do much for the people of India, but I recognise, with you, that they must not carry with them an impracticable insistence on the acceptance of political methods.

And now, Gentlemen, I come to your own position in respect to the political future of the position of the Mahomedan community for whom you speak. You will, I feel sure, recognise that it is impossible for me to follow you through any detailed consideration of the conditions and the share that community has a right to claim in the administration of public affairs. I can at present only deal with generalities.

THE REPRESENTATION COMMITTEE.

The points which you have raised are before the Committee which, as you know, I have lately appointed to consider the question of representation, and I will take care that your address is submitted to them. But, at the same time, I hope I may be able to reply to the general tenor of your remarks without in any way forestalling the Committee's report. The pith of your address, as I understand it, is a claim that in any system of representation, whether it affects a Municipality, a District Board or a Legislative Council, in which it is proposed to introduce or increase an electoral organisation, the Mahomedan community should be represented as a community. You point out that in many cases electoral bodies, as now constituted, cannot be expected to return a Mahomedan candidate; that if by chance they did so, it could only be at the sacrifice of such a candidate's views to those of a majority opposed to his own community, whom he would in no way represent; and you justly claim that on your numerical strength. But in respect to the political importance of your community and the service it has rendered the Empire I am entirely in accord with you. Please do not misunderstand me. I make no attempt to indicate by what means the representation of communities can be obtained, but I am firmly convinced, as I believe you to be, that any electoral representation in India would be doomed to mischievous failure which aimed at granting a personal enfranchisement regardless of the beliefs and traditions of the communities composing the population of the continent. The great mass of the people of India have no knowledge of representative institutions. I agree with you, Gentlemen, that the initial rungs in the ladder of self-government are to be found in the Municipal and District Boards and that it is in that direction that we must look for the gradual political education of the people. In the meantime I can only say to you that the Mahomedan community may rest assured that their political rights and interests as a community will be safeguarded in any administrative re-organisation with which I am concerned and that you and the people of India may rely upon the British Raj to respect, as it has been its pride to do, the religious beliefs and the national traditions of the myriads composing the population of His Majesty's Indian Empire.

Your Highness and Gentlemen, I sincerely thank you for the unique opportunity your deputation has given me of meeting so many distinguished and representative Mahomedans. I deeply appreciate the energy and interest in public affairs which have brought you here from great distances, and I only regret that your visit to Simla is necessarily so short.

GARDEN PARTY AT VICEREGAL LODGE.

Social Reception of the Deputation.

A Garden Party was held in the Viceregal Lodge grounds this afternoon when the Mahomedan Representatives were received by the Viceroy who spoke with each Deputy individually.

THE TELEGRAPH COMMITTEE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, OCTOBER 1.

It is expected that the Telegraph Committee, which is now sitting Simla under the presidency of Sir Lewis Tupper, will visit Lahore in the winter.

COLOMBO OBSERVATORY TO BE BUILT.

After Ten Years' Delay.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

COLOMBO, OCTOBER 1.

The Colombo Observatory after, ten years' delay, will be built next year.

The equipment which has been already ordered will arrive next July.

When completed it will obviate Madras time being telegraphed here daily in future.

BRILLIANT CEREMONY AT POONA.

Opening of the Victoria Memorial Fountain.

ADDRESS TO THE GOVERNOR.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, OCTOBER 1.

A bright and memorable ceremony was performed this evening when the Governor opened the Victoria Memorial Fountain.

This fountain is an elaborat granite structure and will be a permanent ornament to Poona.

It was raised by public subscription, Mrs. Aston the wife of Justice Aston being the prime mover in the collection of subscriptions.

The scene of demonstration was striking, all Europeans and the Native aristocracy of Poona being present.

Members of Council, Secretaries to Government and Heads of Departments were accommodated on a gorgeously got up dais, to where the Governor, accompanied by Lady Milbanks and the Hon'ble A. Hill Trevor, A. D. C, were connected.

In presenting his Excellency with the address on vellum, enclosed in a sandalwood easket, bearing an inscription on a gold tablet, the Hon'ble Sirdar Nowrajee Pudumjee said. Your Excellency.—The first meeting to give public expression of sorrow of the citizens of Poona at the demise of Her late Majesty Queen Victoria, was held in the Council Hall on the 4th February 1901. Two separate memorials were started, one by the men and another by the women of Poona. In connection with the women's memorial it was the desire of the promoters that subscriptions should be limited to small sums, so that high and low alike should take part in paying homage, loyalty and respect to the memory of the our deceased sovereign.

The men's Committee decided at an early stage that the memorial should take a visible and local form worthy of Poona. Subsequently, the two Memorial Committees agreed to amalgamate their funds and decided that the memorial should take the form of a fountain. After much consideration the present site was selected as the best available, and the Public Works Department were entrusted with the preparation of the designs and the execution of the work. Government was pleased to sanction the supply of water for the fountain from the Cantonment water-supply system free of charge.

Some further additions, such as a tablet, lawn, and a railing round the fountain will, ere long, be necessary, and we have no doubt the Suburban Municipality, within whose limits the memorial is placed, will provide these, and will continue to cherish and maintain this trust from the citizens of Poona, always in a high state efficiency.

Our thanks are due to officers of the Public Works Department for arranging to execute the work in so expeditions and satisfactory a manner.

We are particularly grateful to Mrs. Aston, Vice-President of the Women's Memorial Committee, for her great interest and assistance at all stages of the undertaking, and to Mrs. Byramjee Pudumjee, who acted as Honorary Treasurer.

Her late Majesty was the ideal of all women, a wife and mother, and in her reign over the British Empire, she was identified with every step in the moral and material progress of this country. With her name the people of India had learnt to associate the peace and freedom they enjoyed as British subjects.

The fountain will remain a visible mark of the veneration in which her late Majesty was held in this cantonment and city at the close of her long and memorable reign. We now respectfully ask that Your Excellency will be pleased to formally open the fountain.

The Governor having opened the fountain he replied at great length.—He said he felt a peculiar pleasure in having to preside at the ceremony, as the occasion appealed to his heart. He congratulated those who had interested themselves in the movement and had been responsible for the erection of the beautiful fountain which he hoped the people of Poona would treasure as a fitting memorial to a Great Queen whose qualities of head and heart had civilized the world.

His Excellency dwelt at length on the virtues of the late Queen as wife, mother and queen, and made a most pathetic reference to her widowhood and the grief which overcame the nation at her death. No Roman Emperor, he said, had ever stirred the world so much as the late queen did during her Diamond Jubilee, and no human being had ever touched the hearts of people as Queen Victoria did by her sympathy for every home of affliction and her share in the joys of others. He did not think the people of Poona could have contemplated a better memorial to the beloved Queen than this fountain.

Sirdar Coopaswammy Moodlier also addressed His Excellency and then the ceremony terminated.

COTTON-GROWING ASSOCIATION'S GRANT OF RS. 3,000.

Madras Government's Method of Utilisation.

BY THE PURCHASE OF COTTON-SEED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, OCTOBER 1.

Madras, accepting the scheme sanctioned by the Government of India for utilisation of the allotment of Rs. 3,000 made during the current year out of British Cotton Growing Association's grant consider that the method of utilising the allotment will be to select good seed and pure Karanganni cotton on a large scale from the ryots crops and distribute it to cultivators under growing contracts.

MYSORE REPRESENTATIVE ASSEMBLY.

Concluding Speeches.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT).

MYSORE, OCTOBER 1.

At the termination of the Dewan's address, a Ramana, Advocate said:—

May it please Your Excellency, I have been deputed in accordance with the Resolution passed on the second day of the Preliminary Meeting, to make a reply to Your Excellency's address which we had the privilege to hear now. I express on behalf of the Native members of this Assembly our deep-felt gratitude to Their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales for their kindly accepting the invitation made by our beloved Maharaja and paying a visit to our historical and model State of Mysore, thereby having given the subjects of our beloved Maharaja an opportunity to show their deep-felt loyalty and sincere devotion to the British throne. This year, we apprehended that we would have the same bad season as was the case last year, and fortunately, by the timely rains, our apprehensions have been removed. We take this opportunity of expressing our gratitude to His Highness the Maharaja and this Government for the kindly help given to the poor ryots in the shape of partial remissions of revenue in the Kolar and Tumkur Districts, which suffered most. I am directed to place before Your Excellency three most important matters which vitally affect the welfare of the subjects of His Highness the Maharaja.

They are—

1. Any scheme of Civil Service not confined to the subjects of His Highness the Maharaja is highly detrimental to the interest of His Highness's subjects and we earnestly pray that the same be so modified.

2. The Mining Regulation is subversion of the first principles of criminal jurisprudence, law and equity, and is sure to prove an engine of oppression in the hands of the Police. It curtails the liberty of the subjects and places restrictions on trade. Hence an ammendment is absolutely needed.

3. We pray that the proposed Regulation for the removal of disabilities arising from change of religions be dropped, since the same is destructive of the religious customs and social and family structure of the Hindu and Mahomadan subjects of His Highness the Maharaja, who together form more than five out of 5½ millions of the subjects of the State.

In conclusion; on behalf of the members, I thank Your Excellency for the address just now delivered, and heartily wish that your administration be crowned with unmixed success and lead to the prosperity of the State. May God the Almighty bless His Highness the Maharaja, his Government and his subjects and shower his choicest blessings upon them.

Hussain Ali Beg, retired Amildar, read a translation of the English address of a Ramana.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

EXCELLENT COTTON CROP PROSPECTS.

Advance Australia.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 14.

It seems clear enough that the cotton plant in America is suffering no more than the usual deterioration at this time, and that unless there is an early frost or some other disaster overtakes the crop the yield will be nearly or quite as large as any we have had, says the *Manchester Guardian*. It may be well to bear in mind, however, that over a considerable portion of the belt the plant is late by one to two weeks, and rather more in some sections. In fact, there are those who believe it is late everywhere except in Southern Texas. This means, theoretically at least, that the risk from forest is correspondingly increased. There has been rather too much moisture in parts of Texas recently, and there are increasing complaints of depredations by boll weevils and worms. This fact has given rise to some extravagant reports from that section, which, however, are not taken seriously. From present appearances almost the only hope of a rally in prices lies in the apparent overdoing of the short side and the possibility of some unforeseen accident to the crop.

There is no disguising the fact that nearly everybody is a bear, and that such a condition of things may now and then easily bring about sharp upturns in prices no one needs to be told. Moreover the state of the cotton goods industry is regarded as favourable on both sides of the water. There is an era of prosperity in the United States which is marked by great activity in manufactures of all sorts, iron and steel leading, but with the textile industries not for behind. The fall trade in all kinds of commodities is opening very promisingly, and the more radical bulls insist that the world's consumption of American cotton during the coming season will easily reach 12,000,000 bales, if not more. Indeed, some enthusiasts insist that it is likely to be considerably more. Bears, however, put it at 12,000,000 bales or less, and insist that in any case supplies are likely to be more than ample. Predictions are rife in these circumstances that prices are destined to go considerably lower, although rallies due to a congestion of the short interested are to be expected.

In Texas, according to the official reports, showers occurred early in the week and were followed by generally fair weather in the latter portion. There was considerable sunshine. The temperature averaged normal, or slightly above, early in the week, while at the close the temperatures were considerably above the normal. In Arkansas the temperature was above the normal. Showers occurred daily in some sections, the precipitation being above the normal everywhere, except in some southern countries. The greater portion of the State received too much moisture. In Oklahoma and Indian Territories the temperature averaged about normal. Showers occurred early in the week, with the precipitation in excess of the normal over most sections. In Louisiana the temperature was abnormally high, especially in the southern portion. Light showers fell in some places, but generally the rainfall was deficient. The sunshine was above the normal. In Mississippi the mean average temperature was about three degrees above the normal and the sunshine sufficient. The rainfall was deficient in the south-west and eastern portions, and was excessive in the southern portion. In Alabama the weather was hot and sultry most of the week.

The temperatures averaged somewhat above the normal, and the sunshine was abundant. The rains were mostly light and local in character, many districts receiving none. In Florida less rain and more sunshine are required over the eastern half of the State and more rain is needed in the western counties. The week was the warmest of the summer. In Georgia local showers were of daily occurrence, and were heavy in a few central and southern counties. The temperature averaged about two degrees above the normal. In South Carolina showers occurred almost daily, the central and eastern counties receiving the heaviest rainfall. The temperature was normal or slightly above. In North Carolina the weather was showery and warm. The rainfall was about normal, but was badly distributed. The temperature averaged about three degrees above the normal. In Tennessee the week was cloudy, with high temperatures and local showers. The rainfall was generally light.

The *Evening Post* of Vicksburg, Mississipps says:—"Close observers of the cotton crop in this State are agreed in the conclusion that it is useless to attempt to hide the true conditions—that the crop now in prospect will be a bumper, the largest ever grown in the State by 100,000 to 200,000 bales. It is true that the crop has sustained some damage during the past three weeks. This, however, was to be expected, for August was always a damaging month. There have been many reports of shedding, and some crop reporters seem to lose sight of the fact that a certain degree of shedding is essential, for the plant could not possibly mature all the blooms, squares, and bolls formed during the latter part of July. Mississippi's cotton crop will tax the labour supply to pick it, and nothing short of a general calamity during the next sixty days will materially reduce the prospect." The reports from all sections of North Carolina, South Carolina, and Georgia are almost uniformly to the effect that the condition of the plant has improved during the past two weeks, the improvement in not a few cases being material.

The cables have been quite busily engaged during the past few days in telling the story of Australia's abounding prosperity. The State Treasurers, one after another, have been delivering statements showing large increases in revenue and big surpluses of revenue over expenditure, and the Railway Commissioners of New South Wales, South Australia, and other States are able to publish balance-sheets contrasting strongly with former years, when the net revenue was considerably short of the amount required to pay interest on the capital expenditure. All this is very satisfactory, and may give a quietus to the lugubrious forebodings of default that began to be quite common in the days of prolonged drought and depression. An important consideration is that present prices of Australian Government stocks give a margin of considerable possible improvement in market value, so long as the rehabilitation of their fortunes does not lead to renewed borrowing and lavish expenditure on the part of the Governments.

Another and even more immediate consideration of importance to investors in the mother country is the evidence that the Government returns afford of the prosperity of limited-liability concerns of all descriptions, banks, wool-broking firms, land mortgage companies, importing agencies, and numerous others, the quotations of whose shares can be found in the London Official List. In many cases the securities of these companies have already advanced considerably since the break-up of the drought, but the conditions are so exceptionally favourable, owing to the great increase in the production of wool on the one hand and the high prices that are being obtained in consequence of the scarcity of the article in the world's markets on the other, that it seems extremely probable the profits of the companies for the next year or two will be very satisfactory. A partial realisation of these possibilities has already given rise to an apparent anomaly in the prices of certain shares.

The prices are those of the preference stocks of the Scottish Australian Investment Company, one 6 per cent. cumulative and the other 5 per cent. cumulative. They have neither of them received a dividend for six years, yet the former is quoted at 141 1-2 and the latter at 105 1-2. The curious thing, too, is that they seem cheap at the price, for in view of the circumstances just mentioned, it is practically certain that a good slice of the arrears on the 6 per cent. will be wiped off when the company issues its accounts in November and that no long period will elapse before the whole of the arrears on both issues are paid up. That means a distribution of 36 per cent. on the Sixes and 30 per cent. on the Fives, which would reduce the current quotations to 105 1/2 and 75 1/2 respectively, very moderate quotations for stocks which, espite the present delinquency, are fairly secure of theird fixed rates of dividend.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

An ordinary monthly meeting of the members of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was held yesterday afternoon in the Municipal Council Hall, Dr. A. G. Viegas presiding.

PLAGUE RESEARCH AND THE MEDICAL MEN OF BOMBAY.

The Corporation had asked the Commissioner to place before them the final decision of the Government of India regarding research into the bacteriology of plague outside the body. The letter from the Secretary to Government was to the effect that in view of the inquiry by the Plague Research Commission into the etiology of plague which was now proceeding in the Parel Laboratory, the Government of India thought that further investigation was for the present unnecessary.

Dr. Kowasjee Edulji Dadachanji moved that the letter from the Secretary to Government be recorded. He remarked that it was not gratifying to notice from the letter from the Government that the enquiry into the plague germs outside the body should be considered unnecessary. The Government of India ought to have referred the Corporation's resolution and enquiries to the Plague Commission. They should have enquired whether the fleas were in the atmosphere and if so what was their condition, and what the nature of the various forms they assumed was like. As regarded the position of the plague germs outside the body, it was said that the Plague Commission had already decided that they could not come to any conclusion That answer unfortunately left the old question where it was.

The Hon. Sir P. M. Metha said he had one observation to make that struck him from the remarks of the last speaker. He asked them whether the time had come that the medical professional men of the city should form themselves into an association to investigate into the plague question instead of depending upon the Government of India. The medical men of the city could surely carry on the investigation into the subject scientifically and they might ask the public to subscribe towards a fund to secure the necessary means of carrying on those investigations. The public spiritedness of the medical men of the City ought to lead them to form an association of their own for the purpose of carrying on the necessary investigations. A public meeting of the medical men should first be called. The time had now come that the old public spirit required the medical men on the board to do so for the City that maintained them and others, Mr. D. E. Wacha said that for the last four years there had been a Parasite Society (outside India) which had investigated into the question of germs, and Dr. Simon was its most brilliant member. The speaker could not understand why Sir Pherosha should have asked the medical men on the board to form a society of the medical men of Bombay, as there were already two such associations existing even to the present day. One of of them was the Sanitary Association brought into existence by Dr. Turner, and the other was the Medical Union established by the medical faculty of Bombay. But what had those two medical societies done, that they should now look for a third one. Those two medical organizations had practically done nothing in the direction of plague research.

Dr. Sir Bhalchandra Krishna said he was surprised at the remarks that fell from Sir Pherosha and Mr. Wacha. Plague research was intricate a subject that it could not yet be defined what the nature of the investigation should be taken into hand. The Parasite Society as referred to by Mr. Wacha did not investigate into the history of germs, as parasites and germs were two distinct subjects, and therefore the association which investigated into parasites would not help the medical men of Bombay in the investigation of the plague germs. It was very easy for some of the members of the Corporation to find fault with the medical profession, but it was indeed a difficult matter to investigate into plague. Sir Pherosha had exhorted the medical members of the Municipal Board and the medical men of the City to form themselves into an association for the purpose of investigating into plague, but he might mention that there were several associations not only in Bombay but all over the world that were engaged in plague research work. The question of plague research was one of life and death. It was no question that could be solved in a day or two, Plague had been known to be in existence for the last four thousand years and from that time uptill now distinguished medical men had been trying their level best to arrive at the correct basis of the thing. But yet they had not been able to do it. The question of plague research was handled by the experts in Japan and yet they could do nothing. Men like Professor Cox had come down to Bombay to investigate into plague and many other experts from the different parts of the world had come here for a similar purpose, and what could they do? They were all striving hard to solve the difficulty but with practically little or no success. To investigate into such matters required special training. It was not for everybody and anybody to take up the investigation. It required a highly trained intellect and very highly trained brains, but he must say that the medical training imparted into Colleges in Bombay and the other Presidencies was not of the nature to make them so fitted. Therefore the fault lay in the system of imparting the knowledge and not with the medical men of Bombay. Up to this time there had been no medical facilities for the medical men of Bombay to carry out such investigation as proposed. Then what would be the use of calling a meeting of the medical men of Bombay? The speaker was followed by Dr. Jehangir J. Oursetjee. Dr. N. H. E. Sukhia Dr. Batlivalla and others who all spoke in the same strain and to the same point as Dr. Sir Bhalchandra.

Dr. Dadachanji's proposition was then put to the vote and carried.

PESTERINE AND PARASITE.

The following letter from the Commissioner was recorded:—"The Health officer in his report states that by the use of Pesterine I do not propose to wholly abandon disinfection with substances which are known to kill effectually the plague bacillus. Pesterine has been found very efficacious in killing rat-fleas—a very important factor in the spread of Plague. It is therefore very desirable that this parasite should be attacked as soon as a place is found infected. Pesterine will be used in disinfecting rooms where plague cases occur or infected rats are found, but infected clothes, &c., are disinfected or sterilized as has been hitherto done."

QUESTION OF CORPORATION'S LEGAL LIABILITIES.

Consideration was given to a letter from the Secretary to Government forwarding a copy of a letter from the Sanitary Commissioner for the Government of Bombay, regarding the increased expenditure on vaccination in the Bombay City and requesting that the Corporation might be moved to sanction the additional grant of about rupees eighteen hundred, required for it.

The Hon. Sir P. M. Mehta speaking on the subject remarked that in the letter from the Government, founded upon the letter of the Sanitary Commissioner, the legal liabilities of the Corporation had been totally misconceived, and that the Government should be informed to that effect. There were several powers vested with the Municipality some of which were obligatory and some discretionary. The subject in hand belonged to the latter category. It was only a discretionary function upon the Corporation to pay the expenditure under the head of vaccination. The speaker moved that letter from the Secretary to Government be recorded, and that it might be pointed out to the Government that the letter of the Sanitary Commissioner had totally misconceived the legal liability of the Corporation with regard to the vaccination as laid down in section 63 of the clause. "A." Under that sanction, he contended, it was positively voluntary for the Corporation to contribute towards the vaccination expenditure.

Sir Bhalchandra Krishna seconded the motion.

Mr. W. D. Shepperd, the Municipal Commissioner, said he was sorry to hear what Sir Pherosha had proposed as the reply to the Government. As all of them knew the matter had been discussed in the sub-Committee, the Standing Committee and had been brought to the Corporation some months ago. Even the Committees were unanimous in forwarding the matter to the Corporation with the recommendation that the excess sum of rupees eighteen hundred be paid off by the Corporation.

The reason was that the money had been spent in maintaining for the convenience of the public of Bombay a minor depot at Kalbadevi Road which formed the original depot before the new depot was built at the expense of the Government. Afterwards it was discovered that it was not the Sanitary Commissioner who could ask the Corporation for money, and it was a breach of etiquette that the Government had not addressed the Corporation on the subject. Now the Government themselves had asked for the money. In the previous history of the matter he showed that when the contingent expenditure on vaccination had increased, the Town Council agreed to accept the increase that was proposed and that position was practically accepted by the Corporation till now. He thought Government was justified in considering that the Corporation were liable for the expenditure of that nature of contingent expenses for the vaccination of the city. He was sorry to hear that the Corporation would not pay so trivial a sum as asked for. He thought it was not right for the Corporation to refuse to pay the amount. (Hear, hear.)

After some further discussion the Hon. Sir P. M. Mehta replied to the discussion. He said he was filled with alarm regarding the duties of the Corporation as set forth by the Commissioner. The Commissioner had put before them the whole question of vaccination and had contended that the Corporation had previously paid such expenses and therefore the same should be done this time. But it must be remembered that that was previous to the Act of 1888. That Act distinctly distributed the functions of the Government and the Corporation. That Act was passed after the famous resolution of the Local self-Government. There was an immense correspondence between the Government and the Corporation for the propose of adjusting, not only this liability, but different liabilities between those two bodies. The question was not whether one particular service to the City was rendered by the Corporation or the Government, but the question was whether the general adjustment of the burden created by such a body was to be left on the shoulders of the Corporation or was to be met by the Government. After some further remarks, the speaker contended that the expenditure on vaccination came within the category of burdens laid on the shoulders of the Government only. The fact that the Corporation had made a voluntary contribution to an expenditure, for which Government was liable, did not make it a compulsory contribution for all time to come.

The proposition was then put to the vote and carried.

LOANS FOR STREET IMPROVEMENTS.

Consideration was given to a letter from the Commissioner on the question of the raising of a long term loan for financing street improvements. In that letter the Commissioner stated that Government declined to commit themselves to any opinion as to the period for which such loans should be issued until a definite proposal for a loan was made. He, therefore, proposed to place before the Standing Committee and the Corporation proposals for the raising of a Street Improvement Loan.

The Acting Secretary to Government, General Department, writing to the Municipal Commissioner on the subject stated:—"With reference to the correspondence ending with your letter No. 8985, dated the 23rd June last, regarding loans proposed to be raised by the Corporation for purposes of Street Improvement, I am directed to state that until a definite proposal for a loan is made Government are not prepared to express any opinion on the subject. The question whether the term of such a loan as the Corporation may desire to raise should be forty or sixty years is a matter the ultimate decision of which must rest with the Government of India, and any opinion in advance which this Government might offer might only be misleading. If, however, the Corporation make a particular proposal for a loan, this Government will after carefully considering the circumstances of the case, decide whether to submit it to the Government of India with their recommendation or otherwise."

It was proposed by the Hon. Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtoola and duly carried that letter from the Government be recorded and the Commissioner be informed that the Corporation would await from him definite proposals for the raising of a street improvement loan.

The Corporation then adjourned till Thursday next.

HIGH COURT JUDGES DIFFER.

Reference to a Third Judge.

In the High Court, the Hon. Mr. Justice Aston and the Hon. Mr. Justice Heaton heard a report of proceedings from the District Judge of Kanara, relating to the conviction of a man named Nandeyapa Gowda Shiddan, who was convicted by the Second Class Magistrate of Mondgod, of committing mischief by fire.

The District Magistrate, Mr. P. B. Haigh, stated that accused had set fire to a quantity of rubbish in his field, close to which was protected forest No. 50 of the British Government in the Ajihalli village. By a gust of wind the flames spread to the forest with the result that two acres of land was burnt and damage was caused. The damage done was not caused by the accused wilfully or intentionally, but it was done by an intervening agency wholly unforeseen. The conviction and sentence might, therefore, be set aside; and the fine, if paid, be refunded.

Mr. Justice Aston said, the accused had admitted before the Second Class Magistrate that he had set fire to the rubbish in proximity to the forest, in which were dry grass and other inflammable substances; also that he did not take the precautionary measure of clearing off a sufficient space between the two. There was no exceptional circumstance to call for a departure from the settled practice, of not interfering when the right of appeal was not exercised by an accused person, and of not interfering in the findings on facts by the Lower Court, unless very exceptional reasons existed.

Mr. Justice Heaton differed. He thought the referring Magistrate being also the Collector of the District, was nearly concerned in protecting the forest, and preventing damage to it. When the administrative head of the district asked for the setting aside of the conviction that fact constituted a strong reason for interference, and justified the Court in the setting aside of the conviction and sentence.

The matter was referred to the Acting Chief Justice, in consequence of the above difference of opinions, Mr. Justice Russell observed that it was impossible to say the accused knew the fire would spread, and cause wrongful loss in the forest. Accused never "caused" the mischief; he should not be made liable, because the wind happened to be in the direction of the forest. There was not more than "mere neglect or carelessness" on the part of the accused, just as there was on the part of owners of cattle, who could not prevent their animals from straying into fields. As to the question of interference, Mr. Justice Aston whose intimate knowledge of the Criminal Law was well-known, had observed that the Court could interfere when

BY THE WAY.

LADY CAMPBELL-BANNERMAN'S RESTING-PLACE.

MEIGLE, where Lady Campbell-Bannerman is to be buried, lies in the very heart of Strathmore, and until 1851, when the Meigle estate was bought by the late Sir George Kinloch of Kinloch, formed part of the lands of Lord Strathmore. In the churchyard of Meigle stand some curiously sculptured stones which are associated with the Arthurian Legend as marking the sepulchre of Queen Guinevere, whose last days, according to this tradition, were spent in captivity on the adjoining Barry Hill. In the grounds of Belmont a tumulus and boulder stone are supposed to indicate the spot on which Macbeth was slain, an event which the historian places at Lumphanan in Aberdeenshire.

"A FEW ORCHIDS" FOR MR. ROOSEVELT.

It seems that Mr. Chamberlain is not the only distinguished statesman whose lighter fancies turn to the orchid. President Roosevelt shares his devotion to this plant. When Miss Alice Roosevelt, now Mrs. Longworth, was visiting the Philippines she was invited to go over the conservatory of Don Manuel De Yriarte, a wealthy native planter. She happened to refer to her father's fondness for orchids, and her gallant host at once offered to send "a few specimens" from his own hothouses. The promised gift lately arrived at San Francisco, and the "few specimens" are found to include no fewer than 7,000 varieties, and to need a special car for "transportation" across the Continent to Washington.

DOCTORS AND SMOKING.

Two well-known doctors have something to say in the September *Grand Magazine* on smoking. Dr. Robert Bell thinks smoking is not injurious provided always that "the consumption of the weed be kept within proper bounds." Dr. Bell says: Were I requested to give an idea as to how much a man might smoke without injury and at the same time be enabled to enjoy its benefits to the full, I should put down the quantity per week as follows: In the form of cigarettes, 2oz.—but no smoke to be inhaled; for pipe-smoking an equal quantity; and in the form of cigars, where these are preferred, 4oz. The actual number of cigars or cigarettes would, of course, vary according to their size. Dr. Bell, it should be added, deprecates the use of tobacco by the young just as he maintains that alcoholic beverages are highly prejudicial to them.

SMOKING AND BLINDNESS.

Mr. Brudenell Carter, F. R. S., is not in favour of smoking. He shows at some length the effects it has upon the human organism, and says: The one greate fact concerning disease produced by tobacco is that it is liable to excite a peculiar and quite definite form of inflammation of the optic nerves, which, in the tobacco be not abandoned, leads on to blindness. For many years no month passed which did not bring to my consulting-room or of my hospital a patient to whom I had to say that he was destroying his sight by tobacco, that he required no treatment but its complete absolute abandonment, and that if he followed the this prescription he would in all probability get well. Those who had strength of mind abstained and recovered; those whose wills and energies had been sapped by the narcotic continued on their downward path. Such cases, Mr. Carter adds, are not absolutely numerous, "but they are sufficiently so to establish the proposition that tobacco not only 'soothes,' or, as I would rather say, 'stupefies' the nervous system generally, but that it also excites destructive changes in certain parts of it."

A BIG GWYNIAD.

The collection of British fishes at the Natural History Museum has just been enriched by the addition of a remarkably fine specimen of the gwyniad (*Coregonus clupeoides*,) the gift of Sir Watkin Wynn. It was taken in Bala Lake, and measured 15 1/2in. in length. At one time gwyniad were to be obtained in large numbers in the lake, but since the introduction of pike into these waters the numbers of these beautiful salmonoids have been sadly thinned. The gwyniad is not a very well-known fish except locally. Like its ally the pollan of Irish waters, the gwyniad is remarkable herring-like in appearance—so much so as to have earned the name of "freshwater-herring." As a food-fish, however, it is not greatly esteemed, the flesh being somewhat dry and insipid.

MR. FORBES ROBERTSON'S SHYLOCK.

Mr. Forbes Robertson's production of "The Merchant of Venice" at Manchester (writes *Westminster* correspondent) reveals a very dramatic Shylock—he is the revengeful Jew, not the Jew of the noble pathos that Irving has made a classic of the stage. One little point in Mr. Robertson's costume has exited comment. His gown is adorned with a cross, which is this symbol of Christianity. What is the significance of this? Mr. Robertson defends this decoration, and some playgoers have read into this adornment a suggestion that Shylock has some sympathy with Christianity. But Mr. Robertson's portrayal of Shylock's hostility to the Christian religion disposes of that idea. The point, however, is likely to be argued as keenly as that in the Lyceum production of "Othello," when Irving and Booth played together, and Irving, as Iago, *ate graphes*.

A BRILLIANT AUTUMN.

If the colouring of the leaf continues as it has begun it seems that the autumn of 1906 will be one of exceptional beauty in the matter of hedgerow tints. Already the hazel-bushes are changed to a mass of golden russet and deep rich brown, and the horse-chestnut trees almost everywhere are taking on their dress of brightest yellow, which contrasts so strikingly with the sombre colour of trunk and branches. Beeches and oaks have also just begun to show splashes of copper and gold among the green, and the brilliant scarlet of the fast-ripening berries of hawthorn and Guelder-rose offers an inviting feast for the birds, which, with their usual improvidence, have already begun to devour that which Nature intended for their winter feast.

RESIGNATION OF MR. DAMAN.

Many generations of Etonians will learn with regret that the Rev. Henry Daman is resigning the riverside vicarage of Moulsford, to which he retired in 1899 after thirty years' service as Assistant Master at Eton. Mr. Daman, who was formerly a Fellow of Magdalen College, had a career of remarkable brilliance at Oxford where he graduated with both classical and mathematical honours, and carried off successively the Junior and Senior University Mathematical Scholarships. The vicarage of Moulsford, which Mr. Daman vacates, is in the gift of Mr. H. B. Morrell, of Oxford, and has only a nominal stipend; but there are also few sheep in this pleasant wilderness.

APHORISMS OF ALFRED STEVENS.

The great Belgian artist, Alfred Stevens, whose recent death has made the Art world at large so much the poorer, has left behind him a collection of charming aphorisms—thoughts concerning his art jotted down as they occurred in his mind, and all indicative of the master's genius. We here give a few translated from their original French:—

One has not yet attained to strength if one shows violence.

Art is a creation for those of sensitive appreciation; it soars above the head of the vulgar. Were this not so, it would not be Art.

The more the artist knows the simpler is his mode of expression.

RELIC OF MARY QUEEN OF SCOTS.

At the recent Toronto Exhibition a pair of hawking gauntlets and a metal-bag that once belonged to Mary Queen of Scots were objects of special and general interest. They were presented to the grandfather of Mr. Robert Stark, of Toronto, by the Duke of Hamilton. The gauntlets are of beautiful French workmanship. Solid silver wire enters largely into their composition, and they display figures of birds, dragons, etc., in seed pearls, garnets, and rubies; but several large jewels are missing. The lining is of crimson silk.

A MILD PROTEST.

[Mrs. Humphry suggests in "Truth" that engaged girls should be labelled.]

Why did you let me learn to love
The very floor beneath your feet,
To treasure that discarded glove
And hoard that faded marguerite?
Why let your photo grace my table,
Mabel?

It took not long for me to show
The fire that in my bosom raged—
You might as well have let me know
That you already were engaged!
To guess it I was scarcely able,
Mabel!

Why not one gentle hint have dropped
That you were someone else's prize
Ere yet upon my knees I flopped
To hear that gauntest of replies
Festooning all my soul in sable,
Mabel?

How heavy is the hand of Fate!
Its plots how pitilessly planned!
To learn, alas! when all too late,
That you had promised Binks your hand!
You surely might have worn a label,
Mabel?

THE LADIES' CORNER.

MODES FOR THE AUTUMN.

Black will be extensively worn this autumn, and many models are being shown in the shops already, not only in face cloth and other heavy material, but in silks and crepe-de-chine. In line with the Black materials comes an assortment of black lace. Black silk Venise and black silk cluny are offered in beautiful designs and in all imaginable forms; also comes black silk point de gaze and many embroidered net laces. A combination of heavy and fine lace in one design in much in evidence, and this will be drawn upon not only for trimming handsome gowns, but for the black coats and cloaks, which will have a decided autumn and winter vogue. In white laces there is nothing strikinly new, and the heavy Irish and Venetian varieties are still retaining their popularity.

WALKING GOWNS.

In the smart little walking costumes of mixed tweed or serge, waistcoats of Scotch plaid are used with smart effect, and grey cloth embroidered with little steel beads often forms the waistcoat for the tailored costume. One of the new coats and skirts is of navy blue cloth facings, and narrow pipings of the new shade of wine-coloured velvet. The tight-fitting coat same below the waist in a little basque. A strictly severe tailored finish marks the smartest of these costumes.

THE WAISTCOAT VOGUE.

An odd little waistcoat finish in plain dark velvet was a feature of a costume coat turned out by one of the best Parisian houses. The coat was tight-fitting and rather more than half length. It was cut high in the neck, and the little coat collar and cuffs were of velvet, while just above the waist line, the cloth was cut away to show a plain velvet waistcoat, set into the coat, and extending well below the waist-line, while the coat skirts sloped away on either side.

PLAIDS AND CHECKS.

Shadow plaids and checks are shown in many colourings, and even when, as is often the case, many colours and shades enter into the design, they are all so carefully softened and subdued and so well blended that the material is by no means loud or conspicuous. The cover-coat is more or less of a useful garment, but should be loose and something on the lines of a man's coat to be really smart. Then there are the loose coats in all light colours, either with coat sleeves of large size or with wide sleeves. These coats are most practical, for they can do duty for evening wraps in summer, as well as being suitable for the afternoon or for a carriage wrap. A few smart silk coats intended to be worn with net, lace, or chiffon gowns are to be seen. In light taffeta or black, with very handsome embroidery on collar and cuffs and with lace ruffles, they are certainly extremely smart and effective, and look especially well with the new hats trimmed with the long plumes, which also are of the picturesque order.

OVERPOWERING SCENTS.

"I have had a complaint, and a quite justifiable one, I think, from a male correspondent on the subject of the overpowering scents used by women nowadays," says the *Gentlewoman*. The other evening this correspondent was dining at a West-End restaurant where wealth and fashion nightly congregate. As in passing by she touched him with the waving of her gown, each fair diner filled the atmosphere with a strong and languorous scent, and the combination of these conflicting perfumes completely marred the flavour of the dishes which my correspondent was discussing. The hors d'œuvre was honeycombed with stephanotis, the potage Marie Louise was permeated with jasmine (which in its natural form often makes people faint), while the grouse d'Ecosse roti was rendered tasteless and ineffectual by a veritable whirlwind of white rose. Each course was made null and void by a constantly-changing stream of scent."

THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, OCTOBER 1.

The pressure is still low in the North-East of India and the lowest point is near Bogra, where a small depression appeared to-day.

The rainfall has been moderately heavy in its neighbourhood, but away from this the precipitation has been very scanty, and the amount of cloud diminished. Clear skies are being reported from a large number of stations in the Peninsula as well as from Central and North-West India.

In Burma rain has fallen locally on the Coast and from the interior one fall has been reported, Moulmein and Bhamo having had 2 inches.

The skies remain lightly to moderately overcast and the temperature is normal or in excess.

In North-East India there has been nearly general rainfall and it has varied from light to heavy, while in Orissa a few falls occurred. Gauhati reports 1½ inches; Dhubri 4, Shillong 1 1/2, Cherrapoonjee 4, Mymensingh 3, Berhampore and Dinajpur 2 inches and Gaya 1 inch.

The cloud has decreased in Orissa, Chota Nagpur and Bihar, but elsewhere the skies are generally completely overcast.

The temperature is in considerable defect in the whole of the North-East of India and is normal in Orissa.

From the United Provinces, Central India and the Central Provinces, no rain has been reported except from Peninsula, where the skies are now practically clear in all these areas.

There has also been considerable decrease in humidity.

The temperature has risen in the United Provinces, Central India, East and Central Provinces, where is now normal or in excess in the West of the Central Provinces, and also in defect in Central India, West.

In North-West India, Kotah and Dwarka each report a fall of half an inch of rain.

The skies are clear except in Gujarat and the temperature generally is in excess.

In the Peninsula no rain has fallen except in Waltair which had one inch.

The cloud has decreased and the skies are clear or lightly overcast. The temperature has risen now and is normal or in excess.

Nearly general rain is probably in Eastern Bengal, Assam and Bengal and local rain in the Burma Coast and Chota Nagpur and some rain in the interior of Burma, Bihar and Gujarat. The pressure has fallen slightly on the Mauritius and Seychelles and is in moderate defect in the former station and slightly in defect in the latter and in Zanzibar.

The winds are still considerably below the normal in strength on the Mauritius, Seychelles while rainfall and has been less than usual for this time of year.

These conditions appear favourable on the whole the data of pressure and rainfall being advantageous but those of wind prejudicial.

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER AND CROP REPORTS, 1ST OCTOBER.

Bhatinda.—Bright, no sign of rain. Cotton plants in flower and showing bolls.

Delhi.—Bright, no sign of rain. Rabi sowings progressing favourably.

Agra.—Bright, no sign of rain. Cotton arriving in small quantities.

Cawnpore.—Cloudy, but no rain. Cotton plants want fine weather.

Benawar.—No further rain expected. Cotton plants showing bolls and crop excellent.

Amraoti.—Rain general over district. Cotton plants want fine weather.

Khamgaon.—Continues cloudy with slight drizzle. Cotton plants showing bolls. Food-grains doing well.

Dhulia.—Bright, no sign of rain. Cotton plants show bolls rapidly ripening. All crops doing well.

Jalgaon.—Seasonable Cotton plants show bolls rapidly ripening and crop excellent. All crops doing well.

Broach.—Sunny; seasonable. Cotton plants flourishing. Food-grains and all crops doing well.

Viramgam.—Looks like clearing up. Cotton plants flourishing. All crops doing well. Crop prospects generally good.

Wadhwan.—Bright, no sign of rain. Seasonable. Cotton first sowing in flower and showing bolls. Crop prospects generally good.

Dholera.—Bright, no sign of rain. Cotton plants flourishing.

Bhavnagar.—Bright, no sign of rain. Seasonable. Cotton plants flourishing and in flower. All crops doing well.

Barsi.—Rain much needed generally. Cotton plants show bolls rapidly ripening. Crop excellent and prospects much improved. Crop prospects generally good. Absence of rain causes anxiety. Rain much needed generally for rabi crops.

Sholapur.—Bright, no sign of rain. Food-grains doing well.

Hubli.—Cloudy, but no rain. Looks like clearing up. Crop prospects generally good.

Bellary.—Sufficient rain fallen generally. Cotton plants flourishing.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 6. A. M. ON MONDAY, OCTOBER 1ST. SUMMARY.

Pressure has increased briskly at Raipur, Hoshagabad, Saugor, and Agra, and has changed irregularly and by small amounts elsewhere. Winds are very variable in direction and the force has been fresh to strong at Karachi, Malegaon and Bijapur and moderate to light elsewhere.

Temperature.—The variations are generally small. The highest Temperature in the shade was 104° at Jacobabad and the lowest 62° at Poona.

Cloud and Humidity.—The sky is now cloudy in some few places.

Rain.—Only 3 stations report rain.

Weather.—Conditions are unfavourable and no rain beyond a few scattered showers is likely.

N. LESLIE,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

THE TWO SERVICES.

IN the *Standard* recently there was a characteristic letter from Mr. Arnold White protesting against the unfair attack on the Sea Lords which is made by Mr. Maxse in his comments on Mr. Wilson's article in the *National Review*. He says truly that if Mr. Maxse and Mr. Wilson had devoted a little more attention to the subject of the Navy than is apparent in their writing, they would not have been misled into thinking that the temporary postponement of the materialisation of an idea, for very good reasons, "is a process identical with the act of mad folly which has destroyed ten battalions, and the equivalent of several batteries of artillery." It is not a fact that the Sea Lords advised the reduction of the Navy; all they have done is to agree that in the circumstances the construction of certain ships may be postponed. A similar postponement took place twice when the late Government was in power, and Mr. White aptly remarks that he does not remember that Mr. Maxse then expressed a craving to see the first Sea Lord's body swinging in the breeze, although at that time the German Navy was not obsolete, and the margin of British strength was nothing like what it is to-day. The truth is, that this attempt to create a scare is mainly political, and in any case premature. The time may come when it will be necessary to make every effort to enlarge our shipbuilding programme, but the time is not yet, and the effort when needed will be weakened by the failure of the present movement. The position is thus summed up by Mr. Arnold White:—"Nobody trusts the politicians, though many of us had confidence in Lord Cawdor and Lord Selborne. The Sea Lords are dumb, and when, therefore, some genius of the inkstand, with remiad sharpened by constant practice in the art of making the worse appear the better reason, demands the head of Sir John on a charger, it is time to ask the public to think for themselves, not by comparing the work and achievement of the ceritic and the criticised, but to remember the actual strength of the British Navy to-day and until 1908."

There are one or two other points in Mr. Wilson's article to which we may draw attention. He speaks of "organs influenced by the Admiralty" as if he believed that there were journalists who would take up the cudgels for the Sea Lords, and editors who would permit them to be defended although they were convinced that they were in the wrong. As well might we insinuate that the systematic publication every morning in the *Daily Mail* of naval *canards* under such headings as "Still weakening the Navy," "Further Reduction of Sea Forces," "More Naval Economies," "Defective Ships Unrepaired to Save Money," and the utterly unfounded attacks upon the workmanship in construction of the *Montagu* and *Dreadnought* were all part and parcel of a conspiracy organised by the syndicate of discontent to promote a want of confidence in Sir John Fisher and his colleagues. Mr. Wilson quotes Mr. Bellairs in his support. It may be as well to remind him that Mr. Bellairs, in his place in the House of Commons, and under the eye, as it were, of his constituents, said that he thought the action of the Admiralty justified by the circumstances. Moreover, that gentleman heads his letter in the *Daily Graphic*, "Our Naval Supremacy: Is it in Danger?" and though he would apparently wish the public believe that it is he is forced to acknowledge that this country possesses at the present time as many modern battleships as any three other first-class Powers. It would be easy, indeed, to show by giving arbitrary values to the *King Edwards* and the *Lord Nelsons*, as Mr. Wilson does to certain German vessels, that the number of vessels of those classes we can place in the line of battle is quite equal to double that number of the latest German ships. In this way a case can be made out to our advantage which would probably be just as misleading to the lay reader, but in the opposite direction, as the laboured calculations of Messrs. Bellairs and Wilson.

The visit to France of the British Military Mission, invited to witness the French manœuvres, composed of Sir John French and Major-General Grierson, and accompanied by Colonel Lowther, our Military Attache in Paris, and Major Huguet, the French Military Attache in London, possesses manifestly very special importance, and the visitors have been in a privileged and significant position. A British Army Corps cannot visit the Departments of the Oise and the Aisne as the Atlantic Fleet visited Brest, but the presence of the officer commanding our chief Military Forces at home may be held to possess the same significance. In the hearing of the military officers of many Powers at the banquet at Compiegne, and of all the French generals and chefs de corps who are taking part in the manœuvres, General, Michel while drinking the health of all the foreign officers, turned specially to General French, and said the Second Army Corps was specially honoured by his presence at the manœuvres, which General Michel spoke of as a fresh proof of the quite special sympathy which King Edward has always shown to France, and of the cordial relations uniting the two countries. He then gave the toast of the "Army of Aldershot," and of the eminent officers who were accompanying "one of the most glorious representatives of the British Army." When General Saurezy Gonzalez, of the Spanish Army, as the doyen of the officers present, had replied for the foreign officers, General French thanked General Michel for the cordial way in which the Royal toast had been received, and said:—"As for ourselves, I do not know how to express the very profound pleasure which we feel in finding ourselves among the gallant comrades of the Second Corps and the Third Cavalry Division. We have come here, General, to take lessons in modern warfare. We cannot forget that this Palace of Compiegne was the home of the greatest soldier of France—of him who fixed all the principles of modern war, and whose lessons and examples have become the basis of all solid military training throughout the civilised world. We are actuated by the same feelings as you, and I beg you to allow us, my comrades and me, to drink to the health of the Second Army Corps and the Third Cavalry Division." This was a very significant episode, and it was not less significant to see General French and the other British officers, after the manœuvres of the divisional artillery on the Sabliere plateau and elsewhere, present at the deliberations of the umpires, to which the other foreign officers were not admitted. A complete understanding between the British and French armies is of great importance, and has a notable relation to international politics.

Scarcely a month passes without some new progress being recorded in artillery matters, and we are likely soon to hear something of a new howitzer being proposed. It is interesting, therefore, to know that the new 6-inch howitzer gun for the French artillery, invented by Major Ramaillho, is being seen in use for the first time by the privileged observers at the manœuvres. It is a true quickfirer, and its characteristic advantage is its mobility. The gun itself has been little altered from the old sort 6-inch howitzer, which, however, with his mounting, weighed 4,200 kilogrammes (say 83 cwt.), so that it was very difficult to move rapidly on the march or to move at all on some roads. It is claimed for Major Ramaillho's gun that it has much greater mobility, because the howitzer and its mounting are carried upon separate vehicles, each with a load of about 2,000 kilogrammes (say 39 1/2 cwt). It appears that eight horses are required for the carriage holding the gun, six for that with the mounting, and six for the limber, so that twenty horses are required in all for each howitzer. The *Militar-Wochenblatt* suggest that the separation of the gun from its mounting may cause some difficulties and may counterbalance the advantage hoped to be gained by greater mobility, and the manœuvres should enable observers to gain a better idea of its capability of getting over bad ground. The howitzer is said to have been tried successfully at the siege operations at Chalson in 1902, but General Andre did little to expedite the introduction of it, perhaps, through want of available funds, and it was left to M. Etienne the present Minister of War, to provide for the issue of the howitzer to the Army. The gun works upon the same system as the French 12pr. field gun, that is, it recoils at the first round upon the slides of its cradle, compressing the air in the hydro-pneumatic brake, which takes the shock, and then the air, recovering its normal volume, brings back the gun to the original position. At the same time the spade of the trail and special skids on the wheels are fixed firmly into the ground, so that several rounds may be fired without relaying the gun. The howitzer differs from the field gun in having the trunions fixed much nearer the breech, so that when it is used for high-angle fire, the breech may be sufficiently raised above the ground (about 5ft.) to admit of the recoil. In regard to the mounting of the howitzer the *Echo de l' Armee* says that the operation requires less than two minutes.

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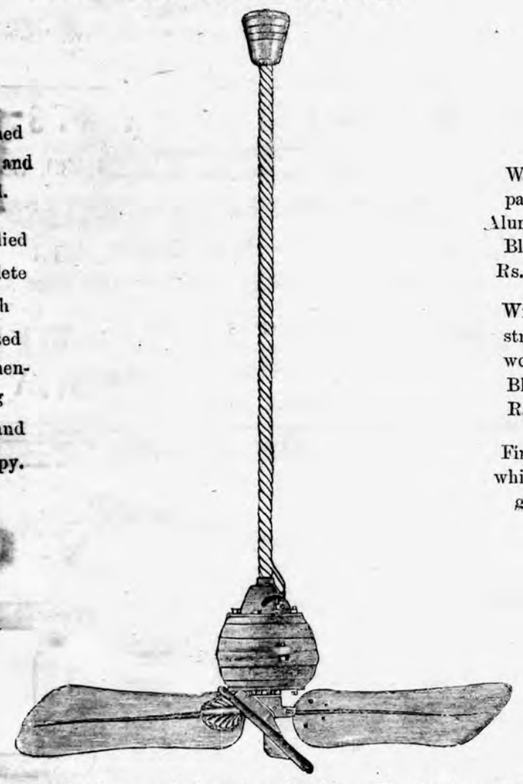

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